FBIS DAILY REPORT
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HUNGARIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES GENEVA MEETING

LD161421 Budapest MTI in English 1320 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Geneva, June 16 (MTI) -- Hungarian Ambassador David Meiszter pressed for a new way of thought in the issues of war and peace, and disarmament, in his contribution at the June 16 session of the Geneva disarmament meeting. He noted that parallel to the Soviet-American talks dealing with the major issues of nuclear disarmament, the disarmament meeting should also more effectively strive to reach results in the issues of nuclear disarmament featured on its agenda.

He recalled that the leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member states voiced their readiness in Berlin to reduce the number of conventional weapons, and to correct the possible disproportions in the field of these, parallel to reducing the number of nuclear armaments. He urged the members of the Geneva negotiating forum to turn greater attention to measures aimed at strengthening the security of non-nuclear states.

The leader of the Hungarian delegation noted that the working document recently submitted by the socialist countries participating in the conference aims at the full banning of nuclear tests, through its flexible and resolute proposals which also take the standpoints of others into consideration. The proposals aimed at verification can dispel the doubts, according to which working out an appropriate verification system faces insurmountable difficulties.

GDR DELEGATE SUBMITS DOCUMENTS TO MBFR TALKS

AU111208 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Jun 87 p 5

[Text] Vienna (ADN) -- Ambassador Klaus-Dieter Ernst, head of the GDR delegation at the Vienna disarmament talks, on Thursday [4 Jun] submitted the documents adopted by the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Berlin to the participants in the talks on Mutual Force Reduction in Central Europe.

Ambassador Ernst declared that the documents contain a disarmament program that includes all types of weapons and provides for all military potentials to be reduced to a level sufficient for defense. The basic insight that in the nuclear and space age problems can no longer be solved by military means and that international security today can no longer be guaranteed by working against each other but only by cooperating in a reasonable way, must also find its way into the Vienna disarmament talks.

It is encouraging to notice that now an agreement on the elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe is becoming visible. This could also facilitate substantial disarmament steps in other spheres, he pointed out.

Ambassador Ernst stated that in the Berlin document the socialist states have stressed their willingness to bring about drastic reductions in tactical nuclear weapons and conventional arms following the conclusion of an agreement on the elimination of medium-range missiles. Both negotiations within an all-European framework and the Vienna Force Reduction Talks offer opportunities for reducing the enormous concentration of arms in Europe, he said.

CSSR DELEGATE'S REMARKS AT VIENNA MEETING NOTED

LD161323 Prague CTK in English 1225 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Vienna, June 16 (CTK correspondent) -- Ambassador Milan Kadnar, head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the Vienna follow-up meeting of the Helsinki Conference, warned here today against the attempts to throw doubt upon European countries' borders.

He criticized the NATO countries for circumventing the Stockholm Agreement on Confidence-Building Measures and Security, and dealt with the results of the NATO foreign ministers session in Reykjavik. The NATO states reacted to the stimuli of the Warsaw Treaty summit meeting and accepted a dialogue. Several parts of the NATO statement allow a preliminary conclusion that the path towards progress at the Vienna follow-up meeting has been widened, he said.

In connection with the revanchist claims concerning the Czechoslovak borders, he condemned the attempts to throw doubt upon the inviolability of the borders of the German Democratic Republic and of the Soviet Baltic republics. This violates the Helsinki Final Act, especially the principle of relations among states, he stressed.

The Vienna follow-up meeting concentrates now on some 140 proposals to hold other actions to increase European security and expand cooperation.

BALKAN TU CONFERENCE DISARMAMENT APPEAL REPORTED

AU101255 Sofia BTA in English 1219 GMT 10 Jun 87

["For Chemical-Weapon-Free Balkans" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 10 (BTA) -- Representatives of the chemical industry workers' unions of the Balkan countries unanimously supported the idea of turning the Balkans into a chemical-weapon-free zone.

In an appeal adopted by the participants in a multilateral meeting held here, they urged an activation of the multilateral political dialogue among the Balkan states on the establishment of a chemical-weapon-free zone. Addressing the governments of the Balkan countries, the trade unionists stressed the need for starting talks on the conclusion of a treaty or any other agreement which would ban the testing, production, acquisition and stockpiling of chemical weapons on the territories of the Balkan states. Such an agreement would contribute substantially to the successful completion of the drafting in Geneva of an international convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons, on the destruction of the stockpiles thereof and of the industrial facilities for their production, the appeal says.

The multilateral meeting was attended by representatives of the chemical industry trade unions of Bulgaria, Romania, Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey and Cyprus. The meeting was called in response to the address of the respective Bulgarian and the Romanian trade unions.

ALIA SPEAKS AT KAVAJE GLASS, CARPET WORKS

AU100859 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Tirana, June 10 (ATA) -- Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party, visited the glass factory, the carpet enterprise, and met with leading cadres of the party, power and economy of the region of Kavaje in the district of Durres.

During these visits he was accompanied by the first secretary of the district party committee, Comrade Qirjako Mihali; the chairman of the State Planning Commission, Niko Gjyzari, and other comrades.

Amidst the Workers of Glass Factory [subhead]

Firstly, Comrade Ramiz Alia went to the glass factory where he was welcomed with love and enthusiasm by hundreds of workers, men and women, young boys and girls. Comrade Ramiz Alia met with workers, cadres and specialists of the factory, who wished him welcome. The workers expressed their great joy for having him amongst them.

Your factory, Comrade Ramiz Alia said to those present, is the greatest center of glass production industry. Therefore, it is a special pleasure to visit such work centers, bearing a heavy weight for the whole economy and that set the tone to the development of production.

Then the party and state leader visited workshops of the factory, cordially talked with workers, who informed him that now 90 per cent of products are turned out with home-made materials as against 30 per cent in the first years of the activity of this factory.

Comrade Ramiz Alia congratulated the whole working collective of the factory, who claims distinction for its militant and creative spirit, the love and passion for their work and trade and the good tradition producing glass.

This vigorous development and progress, Comrade Ramiz Alia said further on, has kept pace with the development of economy in the town of Kavaje, the district of Durres and far and wide the country. Herein lies the economic strength of our socialist society, in this all-sided process it is applied concretely the principle of self-reliance, on this road the potentials of development for the future keep strengthening. The dynanism of the economic and social development strengthens the unity of our society, raises high the optimism and revolutionary spirit of the working people, makes prosperous the life of people and gives an impulse to the new creative forces to march consistently forward on the road of socialism, in compliance with the directives of the party and life-giving lessons of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Comrade Ramiz Alia expressed his conviction that the cadres, specialists, the advanced workers, and the entire collective of the glass factory in Kavaje will always further promote production and its technology in service of the needs of economy and people.

Warm Meeting With Workers of Rugs and Carpets [subhead]

The workers of rugs and carpets handicraft products enterprise warmly and enthusiastically welcomed Comrade Ramiz Alia.

Comrade Ramiz Alia got acquainted with the work of this collective to fulfil the planned tasks particularly to constantly increase quality, professional qualification of young workers, whose majority has acquired middle education.

You do an artistic work as for its character, Comrade Ramiz Alia said. I am pleased that you further developed some ancient traditions and trades. In the past too, Kavaje claimed distinction for its work of a master and as one of the hearths of our culture. The famous Aleksander Moisiu was born here, in this hearth; known are the nice songs and dances of Kavaje, its famous artists are not few.

The workers of carpets enterprise expressed their joy for having Comrade Ramiz Alia amongst them through applauses. Comrade Ramiz Alia met and cordially talked with them and congratulated them on the good results attained in production.

Then Comrade Ramiz Alia continued:

I was very pleased with everything. Over the years of socialism our society has kept emancipating. The Albanian woman, who manifests an ardent enthusiasm today, has been once oppressed and enslaved. The party brought woman to life, withdrew her in productive, social and political activity, guaranteed by law equality in society and family. Much has been done for the emancipation of woman. Radical transformations have taken place in her life. The party has always thought of and thinks of giving all the possible support to women to realise their rights. A series of measures have been and will be taken to facilitate them in their work at family. [sentence as received]

Comrade Ramiz Alia left this workshop seen off with love by its workers.

From the talks at the meeting with cadres of Kavaje region. [subhead]

After congratulating the working people of Kavaje region for their successes in industry, agriculture and culture. Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out the importance of this region for the production in Durres district as well as on national scale. Wherever we went we saw happy and enthusiastic people and the party immeasurably rejoices over this. Socialism has brought this about.

Everything is going on well. We have a strong party. The unity of the people round it is steel-like, because it is a unity of great interests. The party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have put this unity on sound foundations. It strengthens, tempers and is transmitted generation after generation through work and achievements.

In continuation of his talk, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed that Kavaje region claims distinction for the fact that a large mass of the civil population is engaged in agricultural work. One out of four working people is a member of agricultural cooperatives and enterprises.

Agriculture at present is not like once, [sentence as received] Many processes are assuming an industrial character in this branch. The work in agriculture with contemporary scientific demands has become a preferred trade. Above all, while working with passion, production increases and high wages are ensured which do not lag behind those of the working people of industry and of any other sectors.

In conclusion, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed that our country has made colossal progress. The high level in the material and spiritual culture, the advanced stage in industry and agriculture, are accompanied with the increase of demands for further progress in production and in life of people. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1330 GMT on 9 June in an earlier report on Alia's visit to Kavaje notes that he was also accompanied by "Isak Shehu, chairman of the District People's Council Executive Committee"]

MALPRACTICE IN RETAIL SECTOR CRITICIZED

AU160959 Tirana PUNA in Albanian 9 Jun p 3

[Ndoc Logu article: "Words on Paper and Paper in the Drawer -- Bureaucratic Response to Warnings to Retail Sector Workers in Lac"]

[Text] The workers of the industrial town of Lac have issued many warnings, criticisms and suggestions to their retail enterprises. But they have often fallen on deaf ears. The enterprise administration, just to save face, accepts them, and always says that something will be done. Plans are prepared and the management makes promises, but these promises exist merely on paper and the papers sit in desk drawers, while the situation continues unchanged.

There is no reason why this enterprise should be in this state, apart from defective organization and weak management, low standards, poor demands for accountability, and inattention to the voice of the masses. People complain about store opening hours, but the management continues to make its deliveries at times when the store should be open for the people. It has happened that some stores have been left without supplies for entire days because of failures in the organization of transportation. And when the storekeeper passes on citizens' complaints to the management, she is told, "Find your own trucks and fetch the supplies yourself." What sort of organization is that?

Still worse goes on in this enterprise's warehouses. People know what the working people want to buy, and the goods they want are in the warehouse, but they only emerge onto the market with difficulty. There are more than 2,000 pairs of socks of various kinds, woolen yarn, and other industrial products in the warehouse under the direction of Hysen Shima. The market needs these goods, but they languish locked up in the warehouse, waiting for some "friendly customer." The same also happens in the food warehouses of Petrit Halili and Gjet Noka. These warehouses are full of the goods the shops are waiting for, while the warehouse men and the enterprise administration, in a word, could not care less.

Yet still worse goes on. Surprisingly, more than 10 different kinds of industrial products of different kinds, such as shoes and sandals for different ages, etc., found a "home" in the alcoholic beverages warehouse. What were these goods doing among the bottles, when there is a special warehouse for these things? One's first thought is of fiddling and preferential treatment. We say this because the sales manager of the enterprise, Dhurata Hajdini, ran the distribution and sales plan of these shoes directly from the drinks store. Why such abuses? How can goods be allowed to be sold directly from the warehouse? And this is not an isolated instance. It often happens that various goods are sold from the storehouse: the retailers are only given the invoices and the money, while the goods are sold directly from the warehouse. [paragraph continues]

These practices pave the way for unhealthy friendships and preferential treatment, which the people of Lac have issued warnings about, while the administration of the enterprise says nothing. This has also happened in the warehouse where Iljaz Pallaci and Ramazan Cami work. But there have also been cases where industrial goods are delivered to the homes of "friendly customers." In the Milot retail sector, where Preng Biba is in charge, coffee has been sold in the fruit and vegetable stores. And carpets and sideboards and other undocumented goods are kept in the drinks store. These malpractices in the organization and internal management of the enterprise inevitably lead to the misuse and misappropriation of common property.

Considerable quantities of bottled fruit sent from Puke and Lezhe remain for months on end in the warehouses, and never find their way onto the market. The shortages accompanied by surpluses in some warehouses have become what in Lac they ironically call "haystacks." What does the management do about this?

"We have fulfilled the stocktaking plan," said Donika Rexho, head of the enterprise accountancy department.

In fact storehouses exist, like the food and fabrics warehouses, where no stocktaking has been done for the past three years. So what stocktaking plan is the manager talking about? Even though the enterprise administration has 70 employees, the quality control and delivery to the market of many articles drags on and on. This speaks of poor organization, lack of discipline, and poor accountability. These are the things which are wrong; the management's instructions are often ignored. Storekeeper Nezir Bajrami tears up a request from the management for an urgent delivery, without turning a hair. It is obvious from this how "strict" the demand for accountability is, and what state the authority of the administration has come to, from Nikolla Pandazo, the manager, down to the most ordinary worker.

"We recognize our weaknesses," says Ana Gjoni, assistant manager of the enterprise. "We will try to put them right."

It is not everything to know your failures and weaknesses. On the contrary, this is only the first step. The main thing is to work bravely and persistently to eliminate them, and not to prescribe measures on paper and draft plans merely for the desk drawer. Even the trade union sits back as an onlooker, instead of firmly combating these symptoms of bureaucracy, demanding full accountability, and exercising strict and effective supervision to nip in the bud these deplorable weaknesses and malpractices, which after all pave the way for the abuse and misappropriation of common property.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY USSR'S SHEVARDNADZE

Received by Atanasov

AU161204 Sofia BTA in English 0954 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Sofia, June 16 (BTA) -- Today Mr Georgi Atanasov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, Politburo member of the CC of the CPSU and minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R. In a cordial and friendly atmosphere, they discussed topical aspects of socialist construction and bilateral cooperation.

They expressed satisfaction over the progress of Bulgaro-Soviet cooperation. Along with that, they emphasized that at this stage, bilateral ties are facing essentially new tasks and responsibilities. The main requirement set to them is to be in full harmony with the changes underway in Bulgaria and the Soviet Union and to help actively in their realization.

It was pointed out that the first hope-inspiring successes in this direction have already made themselves felt. The point now is to accelerate the progress. The sides expressed their shared conviction that the efficiency of cooperation depends above all on the introduction and full-fledged utilization of the most advanced forms of integration: joint enterprises and science-industry associations, direct links between companies, research and development institutes and designers' bureaus.

Mr Atanasov and Mr Shevardnadze said they were sure that, having pioneered this area of cooperation, Bulgaria and the Soviet Union will do everything necessary for the vigorous and full-scale introduction of these forms of interaction. One way to achieve the desired result is to fulfill the commitments unertaken under the Comprehensive Programme for the Scientific and Technological Progress of the C.M.E.A. Member Countries Up to the Year 2000.

Mr Georgi Atanasov emphasized that the state and the Bulgarian people have now concentrated entirely on pooling their efforts and resources to meet the principal target: a practical implementation of the strategic line set by the 13th congress of the BCP. He briefed his guest on the economic restructuring and on the working out of major legislative and executive acts to provide a basis and a prerequisite for the assertion of the new principles of management and for the further extension of economic self-management.

Mr Shevardnadze informed his host about the results of the fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th congress of the CPSU on accelerated socio-economic development of the Soviet Union, about the important steps already introduced and in preparation for improving Soviet economic management. Questions concerning the reconstruction and renovation of other spheres [illegible] social life were also on the agenda.

Meets With Zhivkov

AU161815 Sofia BTA in English 1743 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Sofia, June 16 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received today Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU and minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union, who is currently on an official visit to Bulgaria.

The Soviet foreign minister told his Bulgarian host of the practical measures taken in the Soviet Union in fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th congress of the CPSU and the plenums which followed it, and about the process of restructuring in his country.

Mr Zhivkov reiterated the support of the Bulgarian Communist Party and of the people of this country for the changes under way in the USSR and for the innovative approach of the Soviet leadership. He said that the changes in the USSR are further increasing the attractiveness of socialism and its international prestige.

The secretary general of the BCP CC briefed his guest on the work under way in Bulgaria on achieving a qualitatively new development in all fields of life.

The two politicians noted with satisfaction that the fraternal Bulgaro-Soviet relations have been further improved after the latest congresses of the two parties. They noted the need for the adoption of new forms of economic integration and cooperation and the setting up of direct links between Bulgarian and Soviet enterprises. They agreed that the bilateral relations can serve as a model of relations between two fraternal peoples and countries.

Mr Zhivkov and Mr Shevardnadze discussed certain international issues and paid special attention to the improvement of the situation in Europe and world-wide. They noted that new political thinking is making headway in international relations despite the opposition of certain reactionary and militarist circles. New chances have been created for resolving the problems of disarmament and security. The main contribution to this has been made by the socialist states through their coordinated initiatives and actions.

Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed unreserved support to the Soviet Union's wide-scale peace programme and especially to the USSR's proposals for elimination of the medium and shorter range missiles in Europe.

Emphasis was laid on the ideas and initiatives set forth at the latest session of the Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, directed toward continuation of the active dialogue and consolidation of trust between the East and the West. With a historical significance is the document, adopted at the session, on the military doctrine which confirms the strictly defensive character of the Warsaw Treaty whose aim has always been and will be the guarantee of peace.

Mr Eduard Shevardnadze said that the Soviet Union supports Bulgaria's initiatives for turning of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, into a region of good-neighbour relations and cooperation.

It was pointed out that Bulgaria and the Soviet Union will continue to give their contribution to the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries, to the improvement of the cooperation on bilateral basis and in the frame work of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, for active and unflinching implementation of their peace-loving foreign policy course.

Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, also took part in the meeting.

Later on Mr Eduard Shevardnadze had a meeting with members and alternate-members of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, secretaries of the CC of the BCP and the secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party.

Attends Luncheon

AU161825 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] On 16 June at the Boyana Residence the BCP Central Committee Politburo gave a luncheon in honor of Comrade Eduard Shevardnadze. The luncheon took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Comments on Talks

AU161925 Sofia BTA in English 1852 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Sofia, June 16 (BTA) -- Mr Eduard Shevardnadze said today that he had discussed important matters during his visit to Bulgaria and that the talks he had here will be a considerable contribution to the further strengthening of the traditional friendship and fraternity between the people of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

In a statement aired by Bulgarian TV, the member of the Politburo of the CPSU CC and minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union emphasized on the complete coincidence of the two countries' views in respect to home policy and the international situation. "The talks were held in an excellent atmosphere of friendship and fraternity," said he.

The Soviet foreign minister expressed satisfaction with his talks with Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and with other party and state officials. At these talks he was briefed on the fulfillment of the decisions of the 13th congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party. "The Bulgarian economy and the entire society are developing dynamically at high rates," said he. "The Bulgarian Communist Party has drawn some very interesting plans on the further improvement of the economic mechanism, the economy in general and the solving of the problems which arise in the life of every socialist country."

Mr Eduard Shevardnadze said that he had briefed the Bulgarian leaders on the restructuring processes in the Soviet Union, on the first successes in its realization and on the difficulties. Expressing gratitude for the Bulgarian support to the restructuring processes carried out in the Soviet Union he stressed that the Soviet Union and Bulgaria are solving almost identical tasks related to the development of socialist economy on one's own basis.

The guest stressed the common assessment of Bulgaria and the USSR on the growing role of the socialist community countries in the struggle for peace, consolidation of trust in Europe and in the world. Noting the scientific validity of the peace initiatives set forth by the socialist community countries at different international forums, the Soviet foreign minister stressed the ever growing activity of the Bulgarian diplomacy on the international arena.

Departs 17 June

AU170751 Sofia BTA in English 0652 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Sofia, June 17 (BTA) -- Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, Politburo member of the CC of the CPSU and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, left the country today after an official visit of friendship here at the invitation of the Bulgarian Government.

The distinguished Soviet guest was seen off by Mr Petur Mladenov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs, and by other officials.

ZHIVKOV FRG VISIT BENEFIT TO PEACE, COOPERATION

AU151305 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Jun 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Fruitful and Beneficial"]

[Text] The official visit by State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov to the FRG, which ended on 5 June, had two main aspects, connected in an inseparable dialectical unity. It will clearly be of great and undisputable benefit in strengthening confidence and stabilizing peace and peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems in our continent. Simultaneously, the fruitful results of the highest-level dialogue between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the FRG will give a new impetus to expanding and strengthening bilateral and mutually beneficial cooperation in economy, science, culture, and tourism -- in all areas in which the two countries have common interests. All this greatly benefits international relations and improves the political climate, which simultaneously, positively affects bilateral cooperation. It could not have been different in our interrelated world and in the nuclear-missile era, in which, as Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out, the struggle for peace is a struggle to save the world, one that requires the most energetic participation of all states -- large and small alike.

The Bulgarian-FRG meeting took place immediately after the Berlin conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. The conference's decisions are a new and convincing manifestation of the consistent and peaceful policy of the USSR, Bulgaria, and the other fraternal socialist countries. The proposals on nuclear disarmament voiced by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have a historic significance. They excited the hearts and minds of hundreds of millions of peace-loving people both in the "Old World" and throughout the planet, and activated their energy.

The official visit by Comrade Todor Zhivkov to the FRG was an important element in the efforts to implement this common foreign policy course of the Warsaw Pact member-states. This is a course guided by the requirements for new thinking and a new approach to East-West relations, corresponding to mankind's vital interests. The signs indicating a move away from the stagnation in USSR-U.S. relations, which can be observed now, must be strengthened by intensifying relations of understanding and cooperation between states with different social systems in our common European home. This opinion was shared by both sides at the numerous meetings and talks in the FRG that were held by the chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Bulgaria highly evaluates the positive role which the FRG played in the 1970's in strengthening detente. In our time, the FRG can and must again assume such a role. During his 4-day visit, the top Bulgarian leader hailed the decision of the federal government to approve the Soviet initiative on removing from Europe both the medium-range nuclear missiles and the operational-tactical missiles of the United States and the USSR. He expressed the conviction that this decision will have a positive influence on the talks in Geneva.

Bilateral relations between the two countries are developing along ascending lines. They are not burdened by disputed issues. Furthermore, a mutual willingness to develop even further bilateral relations was evident first of all in the fruitful and frank talks of State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov with Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Favorable preconditions for such development already exist. A good level of equal and mutually beneficial cooperation has been established on the basis of traditional relations. The visit visually demonstrated the scope and diversity of contacts in the political, economic, and other areas, which have been established between the two countries. The highest-level dialogue, conducted in the FRG, contributed to further mutual acquaintance and to strengthening mutual trust. One can successfully build on this basis. The visit of the chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the FRG revealed the possibilities of turning the relations between our two countries into an example of cooperation between states with different social systems on the European Continent.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ATANASOV'S VISIT TO LIBYA

Stresses Joint Cooperation

AU151244 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Jun 87 pp 1, 5

[Text] Tripoli, 6 June (Metodi Krustev, BTA special correspondent] -- Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, arrived on an official visit in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

At Tripoli airport Georgi Atanasov was welcomed by Mustafa al-Muntasir 'Umar, General People's Committee secretary, at whose invitation he is visiting the country, and by other officials. While the two countries' national anthems were played by a military band, an honor guard from the Libyan Armed Forces presented arms to the Bulgarian Government leader.

Georgi Atanasov is accompanied by Khristo Khristov, minister of trade and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgarian-Libyan Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Dimitur Dimitrov, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; and Filip Ishpekov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Libya.

Asked by representatives of the Libyan mass media for an interview Georgi Atanasov described the goal of his visit in light of the development of Bulgarian-Libyan relations, by pointing out: "I am profoundly convinced that during my visit and the talks that will take place we will have the opportunity to discover new areas of cooperation between our two friendly countries, as well as to exchange opinions on topical problems of the international situation. I am visiting the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah for the first time, and I will be glad to become acquainted with the successes of the fraternal Libyan people in building up a more just society, as well as to become familiar with your people's life and problems."

The Libyan Jamahiriyah is the first among the 100 developing state with which Bulgaria maintains economic business relations. Following the 1 September 1969 victory, the country embarked upon the path of accelerated socioeconomic development in which the state and public sectors play a decisive role.

The Libyan economy is characterized by reliance on its main national resource -- oil. Libya pursues the basic goal of its economic strategy, namely to build up a flexible economic mechanism within a short time.

The official talks between Comrade Georgi Atanasov and Mustafa al-Muntasir 'Umar opened this afternoon. The unanimous opinion was expressed that relations between Bulgaria and the Libyan Jamahiriyah are developing along ascending lines in the interests of the peoples in both countries.

It was stressed that the agreements reached at meetings between State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the 1 September Revolution, represent a solid and promising basis for mutually advantageous cooperation. The two sides expressed their high appreciation for cooperation in all sectors. It was pointed out that a number of unused opportunities exist for the development of economic exchange, for intensifying this exchange on a long-term basis, and for the increase of trade exchange. The resolve was stressed to search for and to assert new forms of cooperation between the two countries in all fields. Thoughts were exchanged on certain international issues of mutual interest.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of sincerity and mutual understanding.

Later on, the secretary of the General People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah gave an official dinner in honor of Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The two government leaders proposed toasts during the dinner.

Visits Serir Projects

AU151413 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Jun 87 p 1

[Excerpts] Tripoli, 8 June (Metodi Krustev, BTA special correspondent) -- Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution, received Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who is paying an official, friendly visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, in Tripoli today. [passage omitted]

Later in the day, Comrade Georgi Atanasov visited and inspected the project of the "Great Artificial River," that is in the process of being constructed near the city of Serir, in the southeastern part of the country. This is a truly unique building project as far as its intentions and scope are concerned. The total length of the artificial river will be 4,200 km. From the area of the settlements of Kufra, Serir, Tazerbo, Murzuk, Jebel, Alkhasauna, Uadi, and Ashati [names as transliterated], where two large water basins are situated, expanding over an area of nearly 1 million square km and equal to the water flowing through the Nile over 400 years, the water will reach concrete pipelines leading to the Mediterranean. Reservoirs to contain 300 million cubic meters will be built. The water will be extracted from 800 wells in the area of the underground water basins. Near Sirer alone, there will be as many as 340 wells. The construction of the artificial river began in 1985 and is taking place in various stages. The project will be commissioned within 10 years. The first construction stage began in 1985. It includes the building of plants for concrete pipes and the installation of the pipes along the basic Sarir-Tazerbo line to the Mediterranean.

The building of the artificial river will make it possible to irrigate 285,000 decares of arable land and to raise 3 million head of sheep.

During the Bulgarian Government leader's tour of the building projects near Serir, the leaders of the building project briefed him on the progress of construction. Opinions were exchanged on opportunities for Bulgaria's participation in this unique project.

In the afternoon Georgi Atanasov visited the "Ras Lanuf" petrochemical plant, one of the largest economic projects in Libya. It is also being built in different stages. The first stage was completed in 1981 and includes an oil refinery capable of processing 14 million tons of crude oil, an ethylene plant, as well as a large port. The Bulgarian Tekhnoeksportstroy enterprise has actively participated in the construction of the already functioning refinery and the ethylene plant.

The Bulgarian guest and the officials accompanying him were cordially welcomed by the managers of the plant. They gave a few explanations on the current work of the refinery and of the ethylene plant, as well as on future plans. Specific questions were discussed on the intensification of the already existing cooperation.

The Bulgarian Government leader and those accompanying him returned to Tripoli in the evening.

ROMANIA'S DASCALESCU TO PAY VISIT IN JUNE

AU151443 Sofia BTA in English 1350 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Sofia, June 15 (BTA) -- At the invitation of Mr Georgi Atanassov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, Mr Constantin Dascalescu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Romania, will pay an official visit of friendship to Bulgaria in the second half of June this year.

MLADENOV, KARAMANEV MEET GREEK POLITICIAN

AU122009 Sofia BTA in English 1826 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Sofia, June 12 (BTA) -- Mr Peter Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, received Mr Ioannis Boutos, a prominent Greek political figure who is visiting here. In a friendly atmosphere, they discussed the promotion of Bulgaro-Greek relations and some topical international issues. Today Mr Ioannis Boutos was also received by Mr Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

REPORT ON LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCES 7-13 JUNE

AU132003 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its newscasts monitored from 7 through 13 June reports the following public appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of each broadcast given in parantheses):

Yordan Yotov, secretary and Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee, attended the annual meeting of the Bulgarian Television and Radio Committee in Sofia. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 8 June)

Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, also attended the annual meeting of the Television and Radio Committee in Sofia. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 8 June)

Emil Khristov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, presented awards to leading workers in light industry at a festive meeting held at the Trade Union House of Culture in Gabrovo to mark their national day. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 12 June)

REAGAN'S SPEECHES TERMED 'CONTRADICTORY'

LD161312 Bratislavia Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Jozef Knizat commentary]

[Text] President Ronald Reagan appeared on U.S. television last night to make a speech in which he assessed the results of the recent Venice meeting of the seven most advanced capitalist countries, and examined prospects for the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. Editor Jozef Knizat comments.

[Knizat] First, one has to point at the unbalanced and contradictory nature of the standpoints contained in the three speeches made by the U.S. President during the past week. At a press conference in Venice he said that he did not like to make optimistic statements but that he saw the possibility of achieving a historic agreement in the field of nuclear weapons in Europe. The U.S. delegation claimed in Venice that Reagan was going to expand on his ideas in his speech in West Berlin, where, however, the U.S. President attacked the postwar settlement forour continent and sharply attacked the territorial realities which evolved following World II. Last night the U.S. President was once again spreading his optimism:

[Begin Reagan recording fading into Slovak translation] As you know I have returned from a seven-nations meeting in Venice. Perhaps you have heard or read reports that we came back to the United States empty handed. The truth, however, is that we achieved everything we wanted. [end recording]

What did the U.S. President have in mind? The fact is that he spoke in the first place about U.S. military engagement in the Persian Gulf, which, according to him, Great Britain and France, as well as the FRG and Japan will support, the last two countries through different channels.

[Begin Reagan recording fading into Slovak translation] I was particularly gratified, for example, by the support America's allies voiced for the U.S. policy, and our allies are pursuing the self-same strategic objectives in this region as we do. [end recording]

The question once again arises: Is the U.S. Government wanting to take advantage of the tension in the Persian Gulf in order to disproportionately raise confrontation not only in this area, but also in a wider context? And is this not to take place precisely at the time when a there is a chance that a disarmament agreement will be reached? Ronald Reagan also devoted attention to this question. He said:

[Begin Reagan recording fading into Slovak translation] Dealings with the Soviet Union were also discussed in Venice for we are in the midst of important talks in Geneva which could lead to an historic agreement. [end recording] Ronald Reagan once again recalled the U.S. decision to take a global approach to the nuclear weapons talks. However, he failed to mention the Soviet proposal to truly tackle this problem globally, which takes into account the security interests of the states on the Asian continent.

The contradictory nature of the last three speeches made by the U.S. President thus underlines one important thing: There still exist in the U.S. attitude many question marks, and only the concept of the new proposals the United States is to present in Geneva will reveal the definitive attitude of the U.S. Government to the urgent tasks of the disarmament process.

FURTHER ON ZHAO ZIYANG VISIT TO PRAGUE

Bratislava PRAVDA Report

AU161125 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Jun 87 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "Zhao Ziyang, Acting General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee and Chairman of the PRC State Council, on a Visit to the CSSR; Cordial Welcome for the Distinguished Guest in Prague"]

[Excerpts] Prague (CTK) -- Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the PRC State Council, arrived in Prague yesterday [11 June] for an official friendly visit to the CSSR at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government. [passage omitted]

In a press statement presented at Ruzyne Airport in Prague, Zhao Ziyang stated: I am very glad to be able to pay an official friendly visit to your beautiful country at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government. We have come here to contribute toward deepening our mutual understanding, friendship, and cooperation between our two countries, parties, and peoples, and to become acquainted with your achievements in construction and with your experience.

Although China and Czechoslovakia are on different continents, in Asia and in Europe, and although we are enormous geographical distances apart, we are nevertheless linked with one another by a common goal -- the preservation of peace in the world and the building of socialism. The Chinese people, who, under the CPC's leadership, are concentrating their forces on socialist modernization, admire the great effort being made in socialist construction by Czechoslovak workers, farmers, and members of the intelligentsia under the CPCZ's leadership, and the outstanding results achieved by them.

The people of China and of Czechoslovakia are bound by a deep traditional friendship. The dynamic development of Chinese-Czechoslovak relations in various spheres during recent years, and particularly the mutual visits of leading representatives, are a sign that relations between the two countries have entered a new period. I am looking forward with happy anticipation to my talks with Comrades Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal. I am convinced that this visit of ours, even if it is a short one, will certainly contribute toward our further developing the mutual relations of friendship and cooperation between China and Czechoslovakia in all spheres.

Permit me to conclude by cordially greeting the Czechoslovak people and wishing them all the best. [passage omitted]

A meeting between Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the PRC State Council, was held at the Prague Castle in the afternoon.

In a cordial talk Gustav Husak and Zhao Ziyang expressed their bilateral satisfaction with the successful development of CSSR-PRC relations in all spheres. They briefed each other on topical tasks in the fulfillment of resolutions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 12th CPC Congress. They expressed the conviction that the visit will yield significant suggestions for further comprehensively deepening the Czechoslovak-Chinese friendship and for expanding cooperation between the two Communist Parties and socialist countries.

Negotiations between Comrade Gustav Husak and Comrade Zhao Ziyang were held at the Prague Castle in the afternoon [passage omitted]

During the talks Gustav Husak briefed Zhao Ziyang on the results that are being achieved by Czechoslovak people in realizing the program of the 17th CPCZ Congress. He explained the goals pursued, and the course taken, by the party and state agencies in accelerating socioeconomic development, in restructuring the economic mechanism, in deepening socialist democracy, and in expanding the people's participation in management.

Zhao Ziyang briefed Gustav Husak on the current construction of the PRC and on the Chinese Communists' preparations for the 13th CPC Congress. He underscored the efforts of Chinese people who are carrying out deep reforms and resolving exacting tasks in the country's modernization under the leadership of their Communist Party. He then dealt with the reform of the political system and with the tasks in ideological work, in the battle against bourgeois liberalism.

The two representatives highly appraised the level achieved in Czechoslovak-Chinese relations. They recalled the many years of traditional friendly contacts between the people of the two countries. They stated with satisfaction that collaboration in the political, economic, cultural, and other spheres has been renewed in recent years and is successfully developing. They emphasized the bilateral sincere interest in a comprehensive, stable, and long-term development of this collaboration. They pointed out that deepening CSSR-PRC relations serves the interests of socialist construction in both countries, as well as their common effort to preserve and consolidate world peace. They expressed the conviction that the principles of equal rights, mutual respect, and advantageousness are a reliable foundation for the further development of CSSR-PRC relations. They underscored the significance of successfully developing economic and scientific-technical contacts and the need to implement new progressive forms in the interests of their further expansion.

In their negotiations they devoted great attention to the exchange of views on topical problems of the current international situation. Gustav Husak and Zhao Ziyang expressed concern over the continuing feverish armament and stressed that it is essential to strengthen the struggle for international detente and for a peaceful settlement of conflicts. They underscored the binding nature of the effort for disarmament, above all, nuclear disarmament, both in Europe and throughout the world.

Gustav Husak briefed Zhao Ziyang on the proposals adopted at the Berlin session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee for resolving the complex of disarmament issues and for strengthening trust among states.

The two representatives underscored the importance of developing the antiwar and peace movements in the world and voiced the conviction that prerequisites exist for averting the war danger.

The negotiations were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. [passage omitted]

Comrade Gustav Husak gave a festive dinner at the Prague Castle in honor of Comrade Zhao Ziyang.

It was also attended by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal; by other CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Ladislav Adamec, Vasil Bilak, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, and Jozef Lenart; by CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate members Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Miloslav Hruskovic, Ignac Janak, and Fratisek Pitra; by CPCZ Central Committee Secretaries Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; and by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat, Zdenek Horeni and Marie Kabrhelova.

Also present were: heads of CPCZ Central Committee departments; deputy chairmen of the CSSR Federal Assembly; CSSR deputy premiers and CSSR Government ministers; representatives of the CSSR National Front Central Committee, the Czech National Council, and the Government of the Czech SR; and other figures. The guests also included members of Zhao Ziyang's entourage.

Gustav Husak and Zhao Ziyang delivered speeches in the course of the evening.

The dinner was held in a friendly, cordial atmosphere.

Banquet Speech

AU161338 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Jun 87 p 2

[Speech by Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the PRC State Council, at dinner in his honor in Prague on 11 June]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Husak, esteemed Comrade Strougal, dear comrades and friends, I recently met Comrade Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, in Beijing and conducted cordial talks with him there. And I am particularly glad that I am now also able to make the acquaintance of Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and of Czechoslovakia's other leading party and government representatives here in Prague, your country's capital. First, I would like to cordially thank Comrade Husak and Comrade Strougal for their gracious invitation, which has enabled us to visit your beautiful country, to get acquainted with the results achieved by your people in socialist construction, and to exchange with you views on the further intensification of relations between our two countries and parties, as well as on issues of common interest. And I would also like to thank Comrade Husak for the warm, friendly words he said here a moment ago.

Diligence, talent, and skill typify the Czechoslovak people. For more than 40 years the Czechoslovak people, led by the CPCZ, have been fully developing their brains and abilities, industriously working to achieve constant progress in modern industry and agriculture and accumulating useful experience in their search for ways and methods of building socialism under their specific conditions. In the international sphere Czechoslovakia has been energetically striving for detente in Europe and in the world, for disarmament and an intensification of contacts between Eastern and Western Europe. We are sincerely glad of every success achieved by Czechoslovakia in accelerating socioeconomic development and expanding international relations. We wish the Czechoslovak people to achieve yet greater successes in attaining their goals.

The people of our country are currently implementing the whole range of the line set by the Central Committee's Third Plenary Session after the 11th CPC Congress, and building socialism with typical Chinese features. We must adhere to the leading role of the Communist Party and of the socialist system, and we must unwaveringly promote the policy of reforms and of opening oneself to the world. From our experience of the times after the foundation of our republic we know that we can conduct socialist construction along the right lines solely by resolutely opposing disruption from the "left," while simultaneously acting against disruption from the right. The Chinese people are devoting all their energy to socialist construction and they urgently need an international setting [prostredi] with long-term stability and conditions of peace. We are consistently pursuing an independent peace foreign policy and we are persistently striving, with all peace-loving peoples and states, to attain international detente and disarmament and to preserve world peace.

We believe that interstate relations should be built on foundations of five basic principles: mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, noninterference in internal affairs, equality and mutual advantage, and peaceful coexistence. The experience of several decades fully confirms that the five principles of peaceful coexistence have the greatest viability in the solution of international relations and that they are most beneficial for the stability of the international situation. Interparty relations should also be based on the principles of independence and autonomy, fully equal rights, mutual respect, and noninterference in internal affairs. We believe that all states, regardless of whether they have the same social system and whether they are large or small, and all parties, regardless of whether they are large or small, should adhere to these principles.

We have always believed that every country has the right to choose the path of its development. We fully respect the domestic and foreign policies set by Czechoslovakia and the other East European socialist countries for themselves on the basis of their specific conditions and national interests. The conditions in our two countries differ and that is why it is quite natural that we also partly differ in our views on certain issues. However, this should affect neither the development of our relations, nor our friendly cooperation. We are prepared to further develop our mutual relations with Czechoslovakia and with the other socialist countries in Eastern Europe on the basis of mutual respect, equality, and mutual advantage, and on the basis of our searching for things that are common to us, while leaving aside everything that separates us.

The Chinese policy of opening up is oriented toward the whole world, including the socialist countries. We will be moving our economic and trade relations with the East European socialist countries forward, consistently and step by step, and not only by our positive attitude toward them, but also by imbuing them with new forms. We will strive to complement each other, and to make these relations develop permanently, constantly, and in a stable manner on the basis of the needs and possibilities of both sides.

We gladly state that there has been a new upsurge in Chinese-Czechoslovak relations during the last few years, in the political and economic spheres, in science and technology, in culture, and so forth. It was due to the efforts of both sides. This is in keeping with the wishes and interests of the people of both countries. I am convinced that contacts between the top representatives of the two countries will contribute toward further consolidating mutual trust and that they will elevate our relations to a new phase. And in this spirit we sincerely look forward to the official friendly visit for which Comrade Gustav Husak will arrive in China in the near future.

In conclusion I propose a toast: to the CSSR's prosperity and the happiness of its people; to the further consolidation of friendship between the people of China and of Czechoslovakia; to the further development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries!

I drink to the health of Comrade Gustav Husak, the health of Comrade Lubomir Strougal, the health of all comrades and friends present here!

FURTHER ON NICARAGUAN VICE PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Talks With Husak

LD161209 Prague CTK in English 1130 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Prague June 16 (CTK) -- General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President Gustav Husak received here today visiting Nicaraguan Vice-President Sergio Ramirez Mercado.

They informed each other of the political situation in their countries and exchanged views on questions of bilateral relations.

Special attention was paid to international relations and to the situation in Central America in particular. It was stressed that problems of this region can be solved only by way of negotiations and with respect for the right of the peoples in the region to choose their way of life freely and without foreign interference.

Sergio Ramirez Mercado highly appreciated the material aid and support provided by Czechoslovakia to his country in the struggle to preserve its independence and sovereignty.

Gives Interview, Departs

LD170130 Prague CTK in English 2003 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Prague June 16 (CTK) -- The postponement of the Central American summit planned to be held in Guatemala on June 25 and 26 was described by Nicaraguan Vice-President Sergio Ramirez as a new manoeuvre of the USA against the Sandinist Revolution.

In his interview for CTK here today the Nicaraguan representative expressed disagreement with a conference of five foreign ministers proposed by the Salvadoran president as to precede the summit. Such a conference would only delay the negotiated solution of the Central American crisis, he said.

He stressed that the summit must be held and not postponed. Nicaragua is interested in the meeting of the conference in Guatemala where a peace treaty would be signed. However, this cannot be achieved without the participation of the Contadora Group.

Speaking of his visit to Czechoslovakia, Sergio Ramirez said that it was part of his tour of several socialist countries during which he delivered messages from Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega to state representatives. He recalled the good relations existing between Czechoslovakia and Nicaragua and said he discussed with his counterparts from the socialist countries the perspectives of expanding political and economic contacts.

The Nicaraguan representative ended his visit to Czechoslovakia and left for Warsaw later in the day.

CHNOUPEK ARRIVES IN UK ON 2-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT

LD161317 Prague CTK in English 1133 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Excerpt] London June 16 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and his entourage arrived here today for a two-day official working visit to Great Britain, at the invitation of British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe.

He was welcomed at London Airport by representatives of the British Government and by Czechoslovak Ambassador to Great Britian Jan Fidler. [passage omitted]

Talks With Foreign Secretary

LD162141 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 2100 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Great Britain -- Czechoslovak and British foreign ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek and Geoffrey Howe held talks in London today. They discussed the current state of bilateral relations and, in particular, the possibilities for further developing them. They agreed in noting that a favorable political climate has been created in recent years.

Bohuslav Chnoupek pointed out the importance of applying new and higher forms of cooperation which could raise the dynamism of economics and commerce.

In an exchange of views on the current international situation Minister Chnoupek came out in favor of stepping up dialogue between East and West on a high level. He stressed the extraordinary importance of the prompt conclusion of an agreement on eradicating medium-range missiles in Europe.

Geoffrey Howe defended the thesis of nuclear deterrence, and drew attention to the alleged superiority of the Warsaw Pact states in conventional weapons.

REPORTAGE ON THAI FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER'S VISIT

AU101950 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 May 87 pp 1, 2

[CTK article: "Sitthi Sawetsila Arrived in Czechoslovakia Yesterday; Raising the Level of Cooperation"]

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR foreign affairs minister, and Sitthi Sawetsila, foreign affairs minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, held talks in the Cernin Palace in Prague yesterday [20 May].

The two representatives assessed the achieved level of Czechoslovak-Thai relations and noted the positive results of mutual cooperation, particularly in the economic sphere. They noted that there are no pending problems between the two countries, which sets the stage for the further expansion and deepening of mutual relations on the principles of equality and mutual advantage.

They stressed the usefullness of political dialogue between the representatives of the two states, which benefits the all-round development of bilateral cooperation and the cause of world peace and security. They favored the intensification of economic relations and expressed interest in expanding the contractual basis of these relations, especially for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

The two ministers noted the possibility of increasing trade and expanding its scope, and expressed the conviction that the activity of the Czechoslovak-Thai Joint Commission for Trade Cooperation, which was founded in March, will contribute to the further deepening of economic relations. Minister Chnoupek noted Czechoslovakia's readiness to participate in the realization of investment programs in Thailand, applying new, nontraditional forms of cooperation.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Sitthi Sawetsila also informed one another about the positions of their governments on some topical problems of the international situation. The Czechslovak foreign affairs minister noted the significance of the peace initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist countries, to the realization of which the Czechoslovak foreign policy contributes. He stressed the USSR's innovative approach toward the consolidation of peace and security in Asia and the Pacific Ocean, and stressed in this connection the constructive proposals made by Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok in July 1986. He expressed full support for the proposals of the SRV, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, aimed at guaranteeing security and peace in Southeast Asia, at strengthening trust among states, and the peaceful solution of conflicts. He welcomed the proposal of the member contries of ASEAN to create a non-nuclear zone in Southeast Asia as a concrete contribution toward building regional security systems.

Minister Sawetsila expressed appreciation for Soviet foreign policy and the new approaches to the fundamental problems of today, including the issues of the South Asian subregion. He stressed that the countries of Southeast Asia have received with great interest and attention Mikhail Gorbachev's proclamation in Vladivostok. He also clarified the positions of Thailand and the other countries of ASEAN on the so-called Cambodian question and on the situation in Southeast Asian.

Despite differences regarding the assessment of development in Cambodia and partial differences in views on the problems of Southeast Asia, the ministers were in favor of a political solution to the Cambodian situation by means of negotiations and national reconciliation.

Minister Sawetsila invited Minister Chnoupek to pay an official visit to the Kingdom of Thailand. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

The talks were held in a businesslike [vecna] and constructive atmosphere.

STROUGAL SPEAKS ON COOPERATION AT NICOSIA DINNER

AU101654 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 May 87 p 7

[CTK report on speech by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal at a dinner given in his honor by Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou in Nicosia on 21 May]

[Text] Our delegation has been on your beautiful island only a few hours, and yet we feel at home here already. [paragraph continues]

We are moved by the reception and the profound impressions from the contract with an ancient civilization, as well as from the talks with representatives of the valiant Cypriot people, who only after long struggles have won their independence, which they are defending against many dangers, L. Strugal said at a dinner in his honor.

In addition to the greetings which we bring you from the center of the European continent, from Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, from the federal government and the people of our country, we want right at the beginning to express admiration for your personal efforts, Mr. President. We regard you as an important representative of Cyprus in its struggle for unity and independence, a dignified follower of the unforgettable work of President Archibishop Makarios.

Many things unite us in the course of history, in the struggle for liberation and independence, for the well-being of the people. We understand one another on the majority of issues which agitate the world around us. We told this to one another during our talks in the CSSR in June 1980, when you stayed in our country as Comrade Husak's guest. At that time, the directives for further cooperation were determined, with which the first visit by a Czechoslovak premier to Cyprus is directly linked, in the spirit of traditional friendship, but also of mutual advantage.

Already in the past our relations have shown how well and efficiently two states with different social systems can cooperate, how in a period of sharp confrontations and conflicts on the old continent one can live in accordance with the principles of coexistence, on which we agreed in Helsinki.

We have succeeded in doing this with political, governmental, and economic relations. I could mention dozens of meetings of our ministers, deputies, representatives of political and social organizations, as well as the results of cooperation in culture, education and, of course, in sports. We all know them well, they benefit and honor both sides.

The stability and life-giving impulses in our relations are traditionally dealt with through economic contacts, the extent and further expansion of which we are profoundly interested in. We realize that lately their extent has been influenced by the complex situation in world trade. We want to surmount this temporary obstacle and increase exchange also by means of thus far nontraditional but necessary forms.

I say explicitly that we perceive trade as a two-way street, and therefore our businessmen and exporters will get our full support in the spirit of the agreement on economic cooperation, which we signed last year. Within the agreement's framework we also envisage the export of industrial complexes, machinery, and equipment not only to Cyprus, but also to third markets with your active participation. I believe that similar activity is an effective cement for international relations, a bond that makes the world indivisible.

We live in a dramatic period, when the awareness of responsibility for maintaining world peace is growing among all people of goodwill, but also among politicians with common sense. The proposals of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries to eliminate nuclear weapons by the end of the century, the elimination of chemical weapons, and the reduction of conventional arms and troops, and lately for the elimination of the intermediate range missiles and related systems from Europe, have been making headway. I am firmly convinced that this year already we will see agreements which will reduce the stockpiles of weapons.

The Czechoslovak Government is a resolute supporter of all efforts aimed at the improvement of the situation in the world and at peaceful settlement of all conflicts and hotbeds of tension. From this viewpoint I wish the Republic of Cyprus an early solution to internal problems which, after all, are problems of our continent. Our standpoint is known. We are at all times in favor of the independence sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity, and nonalignment of your state in accordance with the Charter and the appropriate resolutions of the United Nations. We are against the division of the Republic of Cyprus and against foreign troops and bases on the island. I believe that the time is ripe for an international conference in the UN that would justly resolve this serious problem for the benefit of the people of the two communities, for the benefit of the Republic of Cyprus. We are of the opinion that the Cypriots, whom we regard as befriended people, are capable of settling their affairs, for instance in the form of a federation, and can thus strengthen their international prestige.

In conclusion, I can, perhaps, express the bilateral conviction that our brief visit, the talks we have conducted and will still conduct, will not only be the impetus for the further Czechoslovak-Cypriot cooperation, but also serve to boost our mutual friendship.

CORRECTION TO STROUGAL'S DINNER SPEECH

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Further Reportage on Visit by SFRY's Mikulic", published in the 16 June East Europe Daily Report under the subhead 'Strougal's Dinner Speech', page C 5, paragraph six, lines three and four: ...and conclusion of the Vienna follow-up meeting and the second part of the Stockholm conference, which is linked with it. We also support the convocation of a meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of all countries taking part in the CSCE in order to agree on the radical reduction of tactical nuclear weapons, conventional arms, and armed forces in Europe.

We are -- within the framework of the concept of regional measures -- unequivocal proponents of the proposals to establish zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons...(supplying dropped passage)

BRIEFS

ETHNIC FESTIVITIES -- Karvina (CTK) -- The Polish Cultural-Enlightenment Union (PZKO) in the CSSR celebrated the 40th anniversary of its establishment in Karvina in the presence of Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, and Andrzej Jedynak, Poland's ambassador to the CSSR. The union, which is an organization of the National Front, has almost 24,000 members -- CSSR citizens of Polish nationality living predominantly in the Karvina and Frydek-Mistek districts. The celebrations culminated in a peace rally addressed by J. Polednik who stressed the CPCZ's great care for the solution of issues affecting relations between national groups and for the consolidation of the cooperation of the nations and nationalities in the CSSR within the process of socialist construction. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Jun 87 p 2 AU]

UN SECRETARY GENERAL CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT

More on 15 June Fischer Talks

LD152149 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1519 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 15 Jun ADN -- Official talks were held today in the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs between GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Javier Perez de Cuellar praised the active and constructive work of the GDR in the United Nations. With manifold initiatives he supports the measures of the organization aimed at strengthening peace; arms limitation and disarmament; the removal of colonialism, racism, and apartheid; and the creation of economic relations with equal rights. The GDR foreign minister affirmed that the GDR would continue to act for the worldwide implementation of the noble aims and principles of the UN Charter.

There was accord on raising the role, authority, and effectiveness of the UN precisely under conditions of the nuclear space age and of the increasing mutual dependence of the states.

The partners in the talks stressed the need to remove international conflicts and contentious issues peacefully by way of negotiations. The UN secretary general reported his efforts with regard to this, which were highly esteemed by Oskar Fischer.

Also taking part in the official talks, which took place in a warm and open atmosphere, were Peter Florin and Harry Ott, deputy ministers of foreign affairs; UN Under Secretary General Eugeniusz Wyzner; Special Assistant Vladimir Kolesnikov; (Giandomenico Picco), staffer in the Office of the UN Secretary General; and other leading staffers to the GDR Foreign Ministry and the UN secretary general.

Holds Press Conference

LD161703 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1204 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 16 Jun (ADN) -- At an international press conference in Berlin today, UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar expressed his satisfaction that the GDR is steadfastly working for peace, disarmament and the solution of all international problems by means of negotiations.

At the end of his 3-day official visit he thanked the government for the warm reception and the friendly atmosphere in which his talks with the leading politicians were held. The main theme of all his meetings was the strengthening of peace. He takes with him the assurance by Erich Honecker, SED general secretary and chairman of the State Council, that he will work in this spirit and give the United Nations and its secretary general every possible help.

Moreover, the United Nations representative said in response to a question from GDR television, a series of international questions were discussed, for example the Middle East issue, the Cyprus question, the Gulf and Central America.

Asked by PRESS TRUST OF INDIA about the role of the GDR and FRG in connection with international security and peace preservation, Perez de Cuellar said that in view of the very important geographic situation of the two German states, "they have great tasks to solve, not only in Europe, but on an international scale." Europe is still a region with the greatest concentration of nuclear and conventional weapons. The two German UN members therefore have a great obligation to work for a peaceful solution to international problems, not merely in Europe. "I believe that peace in Europe is important for world peace as a whole."

In response to a question from ZDF [Second German Television Program] (FRG) on proposals by the FRG and the CSSR to create zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons in Europe, the UN secretary general said: "The United Nations favors every initiative that promotes peace and brings us closer to nuclear and conventional disarmament." This must be achieved by means of negotiations.

Peace preservation and the strengthening of international security are also in the interests of the nonaligned states, said Perez de Cuellar in response to a question from PRENSA LATINA. He referred to the connection between peace and economic development and said: "This movement must therefore, in the interests also of accelerated national development in the individual states, work for peace." Referring to the growing problem of debt in the developing countries, the UN secretary general said: "The billions of dollars spent on disarmament must be diverted and used to solve economic problems in the Third World."

In answer to a question from NEUES DEUTSCHLAND related to Erich Honecker's letter to the UN secretary general on the proposal for a corridor free of nuclear weapons in central Europe, he said: "We regard with great interest all initiatives of this kind aimed at accelerating the disarmament process."

He will circulate the document as an official document in the United Nations on his return.

Perez de Cuellar answered various questions on the issue of disarmament with the remark that for him the most important thing is that "an atmosphere of understanding is brought about, particularly at the present point in time, when we are so close to a very important solution, namely the solution of the issue of disarmament, both nuclear and conventional." He stressed: "We should do everything possible to ensure that both the powers in possession of nuclear weapons and all other states contribute to a positive outcome of these talks, negotiations, and discussions in the spirit of Reykjavik and also in the spirit of the latest session in Reykjavik, where the West European states have agreed on a formula. This means greater understanding between the Warsaw Pact and NATO."

Departs Berlin 16 June

LD161706 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1310 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 16 Jun (ADN) -- UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar ended his 3-day official visit to the GDR today. He was warmly seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

The UN flag and the GDR national flag were hoisted on the airfield. A National People's Army guard of honor took up position with presented arms.

Peter Florin, deputy GDR minister of foreign affairs, and Harry Ott, the GDR's permanent representative at the United Nations, were present to see off Javier Perez de Cuellar, who had been invited by the GDR Government. The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Peru in the GDR, Ricardo Walter Stubbs Vega, was also present. Javier Perez de Cuellar flew on to Vienna.

HONECKER CONFERS WITH CSSR'S JAKES ON DISARMAMENT

LD162153 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1659 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 16 Jun (ADN) -- In Berlin today Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR Council of State, stressed the great importance of the proposals made by the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee on progress in the question of disarmament and the creation of a world free from nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction, a question that affects the whole of mankind. During a meeting with Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, he said it is now a matter of putting these proposals into practice so that through the elimination of longer- and shorter-range medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe a start can be made to worldwide disarmament measures.

The GDR and the CSSR will jointly help, through an active and constructive policy, progress in these questions vital to mankind. He especially recalled the proposals made to the FRG by both states for the creation of a nuclear weapon-free corridor and a chemical weapon-free zone in central Europe. Taking up these proposals would mean giving an encouraging sign for making the situation in Europe and the world safer.

Erich Honecker briefed Milos Jakes on the SED's work to implement the decisions of its 11th congress. On the basis of the proven course of the unity of economic and social policy significant efforts are being made through the broad application of key technologies to promote increased economic performance by means of intensification, in accordance with the SED's economic strategy. This is taking place on the basis of the increasingly effective use of the possibilities and advantages inherent in socialism. All this is in harmony with the interests of the people and with their comprehensive democratic cooperation.

Milos Jakes spoke about the CPCZ's policy for the futher economic and social development of the CSSR. He praised the work performances of the working people of Czechoslovakia in fulfilling the demanding 1987 plan tasks and explained how further steps are being taken in the CSSR to improve planning and management in the national economy and in the economic activity of the enterprises.

Erich Honecker and Milos Jakes honored the high standard of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and the CSSR, which is taking place in a stable manner and to mutual advantage. They reaffirmed the common desire of the SED and the CPCZ to deepen this cooperation still further for the benefit of both countries.

HONECKER MEETS PRESS BEFORE NETHERLANDS DEPARTURE

AU131750 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6-7 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] Amsterdam -- Prior to his departure from the Netherlands, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council made the following press statement:

Ladies and gentlemen: My official visit to the Netherlands has surpassed all my expectations. I held an extensive exchange of opinions with Prime Minister Lubbers; with Dr Steenkamp, president of the First Chamber of the States General; and with Dr Dolman, president of the Second Chamber of the States General, on questions concerning safeguarding peace. Yesterday and this morning I also had very pleasant meetings with Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands.

I briefed my interlocutors extensively on the most recent summit meeting of the Warsaw Pact states in Berlin. We agreed on a double zero option concerning medium-range missiles in Europe and the necessity of entering into negotiations on the drastic reduction of conventional armed forces and weapons.

We regard this as extremely significant for the further development of our continent. An agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on eliminating medium-range missiles -- as suggested by Mikhail Gorbachev in Reykjavik -- would initiate nuclear disarmament, thus opening up possibilities of a change in this sphere. In this connection, during our exchange of views a number of other issues were discussed, including: a ban on all nuclear tests, a 50-percent reduction of strategic offensive weapons, the liberation of the world from mass destruction weapons, the creation of nuclear-free and chemical weapon-free zones, and the reduction of military spending in the budgets.

Of course we also discussed the further development of bilateral relations between the GDR and the Netherlands assessed as positive by all means. In this connection separate talks were held by members of my entourage and Dutch representatives, by Guenter Mittag, Gerhard Beil, and Rudolf de Korte, by Oskar Fischer and Hans van den Broek. On the basis of the dynamic development of the GDR's national economy, which also continued during May -- as has been shown by a report published recently by our Central Institute for Statistics -- further long-term trade agreements were concluded to the mutual advantage of both countries.

The foreign ministers of the GDR and the Kingdom of the Netherlands discussed in detail questions concerning continuing the process of arms control and disarmament as well as peaceful cooperation among the peoples in Europe. In this connection Minister Fischer reported on his address to the CSCE follow-up meeting in Vienna a few days ago where he briefed the delegations of the member-states on the results of the Warsaw Pact Berlin summit.

In the course of my visit I had my cordial encounters with citizens of the Netherlands, in The Hague, in Delft, and in Amsterdam. It was especially moving for me to meet with comrades from the antifascist resistance, such as Jan van der Meer and Andreas Timp. Their contribution to the liberation of Europe from brown barbarism is well-known in our country and highly regarded.

I would like to say that my stay in Amsterdam at the end of my official visit has brought back the hospitality I enjoyed here in Amsterdam in 1933 and 1934 and confirmed to me in my actions at the time when I participated in the attempt of the German antifascists to overthrow Hitler even before the war broke out. As is known, the attempt failed. Therefore we are all the more commemorating the victims of the struggle against fascist tyranny, against those forces that attacked the Netherlands and inflicted so much suffering on the families. Hundreds of thousands of those are no longer among us. And it is those in particular whom we remember these days. All this stimulates us to further develop socialism in the GDR and to further expand the relations between the GDR and the Netherlands.

In conclusion I would like to express once more my cordial thanks to the government and the people of the Netherlands for the great hospitality that was extended to us. Ladies and gentlemen, I also thank you for your work during my visit to the Netherlands and for the work you did during your stay in the GDR, for your constructive coverage that has contributed to the success of my visit. Thank you, ladies and gentlemen. Good bye.

HONECKER CABLES NETHERLANDS OFFICIALS ON DEPARTURE

Thanks Queen Beatrix

AU111258 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6-7 Jun 87 p 1

[Telegram by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, to Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands]

[Text] Her Majesty Beatrix, Queen of the Netherlands
The Hague

Your Majesty: On departing from the territory of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, I must thank you once more for the hospitality and attention accorded to me and my entourage.

I am convinced that the development of the relations between our states and countries has received fresh impulses.

Your Majesty, please accept my best wishes for your personal well-being, for a happy and peaceful future of your country and its citizens.

Erich Honecker
Chairman of the GDR State Council

Thanks Minister Lubbers

AU111242 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6-7 Jun 87 p 2

[Telegram by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, to Netherlands Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers]

[Text] His Excellency, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Mr Rudolphus Lubbers
The Hague

On departing from the territory of the Kingdom of the Netherlands I would like to thank you once more most cordially for the hospitality extended to me and my entourage during our stay in your country.

The visit to your beautiful country, the encounters with its culture and its people have made a lasting impression. I am deeply convinced that our exchange of views, based on constructivity and realism, was very useful and will lend fresh impetus for international security to the relations between the GDR and the Kingdom of the Netherlands that exceeds the framework of bilateral cooperation.

The talks we held were characterized by the willingness to strengthen confidence and peaceful cooperation between the states. Your Excellency, please accept my best wishes for a happy Netherlands people in a peaceful Europe and for your personal well-being.

Erich Honecker
General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council

MAYORS CONCLUDE AGREEMENTS AT INTERNATIONAL MEETING

AU101333 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6-7 Jun 87 p 8

[Excerpts] (ADN) -- Berlin's mayor and members of the city council met and conducted talks in Berlin's Red Town Hall with representatives from Moscow, Beijing, Manila, Kuwait, and Managua. On Friday [5 June] the Berlin City Council and the Moscow City Soviet concluded an agreement on their cooperation until the year 1990. In the Coat of Arms Hall, Mayor Erhard Krack and Valeriy Zaykin, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Soviet of People's Deputies, attached their signatures to the document. In doing so they affirmed the joint objective of further developing and deepening the fraternal cooperation and the exchange of experiences on the basis of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress and of the 27th CPSU Congress, of agreements between the Central Committees of the two parties and between the Berlin and Moscow party organizations for the benefit of the citizens of the two capitals.

Participating in the solemn signing were Guenter Schabowski, first secretary of the SED Berlin bezirk leadership, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR.

The issue of cooperation, as envisaged by the agreement, includes the exchange of experience on the activities of the people's representative bodies. At the same time the scientific-technical cooperation between combines and enterprises shall be expanded and deepened, partnership relations between schools shall be intensified, and student exchanges shall be encouraged. [passage omitted]

In talks with Beijing Deputy Mayor Chen Haosu, Erhard Krack stressed that the participation of the Chinese delegation in the meeting commemorating the 750th anniversary of Berlin was welcomed with great pleasure. He appreciated this participation as an expression of the joint desire to further deepen the relations between Beijing and Berlin. It is important to continue the exchange of experiences conducted on the occasion of the jubilee at a higher level between local politicians and experts of individual sectors of the two municipal administrations for the benefit of mankind and as a contribution in the aspirations to a lasting peace. [passage omitted]

On Thursday [4 June] Erhard Krack and Manila Mayor Gemiliano C. Lopez signed an agreement on cooperation between Berlin and the Philippine capital.

Erhard Krack conducted further talks about cooperation between cities with 'Abd al-Rahman Khalid al-Ghunaym, Kuwait City mayor and state minister for city affairs; Hannelore Mensch, first deputy mayor of Berlin; and Managua Mayor Commandante Moises Hassan.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS 4-11 JUNE APPEARANCES

AU131848 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German from 4 through 11 June reports the following public appearances of GDR leaders (date of publication in parentheses):

Horst Soelle, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Guenther Maleuda, chairman of the Democratic Peasants Party; and Herbert Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, state secretary, and first deputy minister of foreign affairs, attended a reception given by Polish Ambassador Janusz Obodowski on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Between the GDR and the PPR on 3 June in Berlin. (4 June)

Werner Felfe, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council; Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; and Kurt Nier, deputy minister of foreign affairs, attended a reception given by Swedish Ambassador Henrick Liljegren on his country's National Day on 5 June in Berlin. (6-7 June)

Egon Krenz, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, attended a reception given by USSR Ambassador Vyacheslav Kochemasov at the end of the Seventh Friendship Festival of the Youth of the GDR and the USSR in Berlin; exact date not given. (10 June)

BRIEFS

JOINT CSSR EDUCATION COMMISSION -- The joint GDR-CSSR Education Commission has been in session in Leipzig since Tuesday [2 June]. Participating are bezirk school councils and the heads of the education sections of the bezirk national committees. The delegations are led by Werner Lorenz, state secretary in the Ministry of Education, and by Dr Karel Cepicka, deputy minister of education of the Czech Socialist Republic, and Dr Marta Vlacihova, deputy minister of education of the Slovak Socialist Republic. The state of cooperation between the two countries in public education as well as problems related to the communist education of school youth are being discussed during the conference. The participants defined measures to deepen bilateral relations and to further intensify direct collaboration between schools and teaching institutions. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Jun 87 p 2 AU]

USSR'S SHEVARDNADZE ARRIVES, MET BY VARKONYI

LD170901 Budapest MTI in English 0800 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 17 (MTI) -- On Wednesday Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and minister of foreign affairs, arrived on an official friendly visit in Hungary on the invitation of Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi. He is accompanied by his wife, Nanuli Shevardnadze.

The guests were welcomed at flag-bedecked Ferihegy Airport by Peter Varkonyi and his wife. Present were ambassadors Sandor Rajnai of Hungary to the Soviet Union and Boris Stukalin of the Soviet Union to Hungary.

Lays Wreaths

LD171047 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze has arrived in Budapest on an official, friendly visit, and he has already started talks with his host, Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi. They informed one another about the situations of the two countries, exchanged opinions on the development of relations, and surveyed the international situation.

Eduard Shevardnadze, who arrived in Budapest with his wife, earlier laid wreaths at the Hungarian heroes' memorial in Heroes' Square, at the Lenin statue on Gyorgy Dozsa Road, and at the Soviet heroes' memorial in Freedom Square. The Soviet foreign minister had held talks in Bulgaria, from where he had just departed.

Daily Assesses European Tour

LD161240 Budapest MTI in English 1045 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 16 (MTI) -- Tuesday's MAGYAR HIRLAP points out, "the trip of Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze to central and south Europe covering the capital cities of three socialist countries will certainly do a good service to the cause of international cooperation and detente not only on our continent, but also in a broader international context.

"In Sofia attention is given, besides the traditionally good bilateral relations, to the idea of a nuclear-free zone on the Balkans.

"The same question may also be put on the agenda in Belgrade. The relations of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia are developing favourably, and Moscow highly appreciates Belgrade's role in the movement of neutral and non-aligned countries. The discussions are expected to cover Yugoslavia's contribution to the successful conclusion of the Vienna follow-up meeting, and also the issue of a possible visit to Yugoslavia by Mikhail Gorbachev.

"The Budapest talks of the Soviet foreign minister will be held in the spirit of continuity, both on bilateral relations and major international issues.

"The past two years of Soviet foreign policy marked by the new approach have resulted in more regular and more balanced consultations. As is known, after the Geneva summit Mikhail Gorbachev directly informed the leaders of allied states, and after Reykjavik Eduard Shevardnadze reported to his colleagues in Bucharest. In recent years more importance has been given to joint action and common initiatives, and this kind of new political thinking is not only supported but also required in the capital cities of the Warsaw Treaty member countries," says the newspaper.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY PRC'S ZHAO ZIYANG

Visits Gyor Plant

LD161007 Budapest MTI in English 0915 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 16 (MTI) -- On Tuesday Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the State Council, currently on an official friendly visit to Hungary on the invitation of Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, went to visit the country on Tuesday. He is accompanied by Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, president of the National Planning Office, and Laszlo Ivan, Hungarian ambassador to China.

The programme started at the Raba Hungarian wagon amd machine factory of Gyor, where Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry, Laszlo Lakatos, first secretary of the Gyor-Sopron County Committee of the HSWP, Mihaly Szabo, chairman of the County Council and managers of the company welcomed Zhao Ziyang and party. General Director Ede Horvath reported on the work and achievements of the large enterprise with a workforce of over 16,000. He said annual production value stands around 25,00 million forints, and 80 percent of the output lorries have been sold to China for two years, and cooperation talks are under way with Chinese automobile factories. Party of the scheme, this year 350 Chinese skilled workers are to be employed by Raba.

Later in the day the Chinese delegation is scheduled to call at the "Aranykalasz" agricultural production cooperative of Kocs.

Holds Talks With Losonczi

LD170955 Budapest MTI in English 0915 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 17 (MTI) -- On Wednesday Pal Losonczi, member of the political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, met in Budapest Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, chairman of the State Council. The talks were attended by Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP political Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, president of the National Planning Office, Geza Kotai, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the HSWP Central Committee, and Laszlo Ivan, Hungarian ambassador to China.

Praises Hungarian Reform

LD171121 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, has met in the Parliament Building with Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC and head of government. Laszlo Marothy, member of the Politburo and deputy premier, was present.

Pal Losonczi praised the significance of Zhao Ziyang's visit, with which Hungarian-Chinese relations have reached their highest level. He stressed that our country is interested in the further development of the Hungarian-Chinese relationship and in the reciprocal exchange of experiences.

Zhao Ziyang described his talks in Hungary as successful and fruitful. He praised the Hungarian reform experiences.

With the closing talks held in the Parliament Building after the meeting, the official Hungarian-Chinese talks ended.

MARJAI RETURNS FROM MOSCOW CEMA MEETING

AU111200 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Jun 87 p 4

[Text] Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai returned on 6 June from Moscow where he represented Hungary at the 123d session of the CEMA Executive Committee.

In the course of the meetings, Jozsef Marjai held talks with Aleksey Antonov, first deputy Soviet premier, and Lev Voronin, chairman of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, on the timely issues of bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

SARLOS, DELEGATION RETURN FROM FINNISH CP CONGRESS

LD142157 Budapest MTI in English 1859 GMT 14 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 14 (MTI) -- Istvan Szabo, member of the HSWP Political Committee, who attended the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of Finland held June 12-14 in Helsinki on the invitation of the Communist Party of Finland Central Committee, returned to Budapest Sunday. Istvan Szabo met Arvo Aalto, chairman of the Communist Party of Finland, and held talks with other leaders of the party.

HAVASI ADDRESSES MEETING ON WORK HOURS, INCENTIVES

LD122223 Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, Jun 12 (MTI) -- Leaders of brigades working in industry, held a conference Friday on the restoration of the authority of working hours, and interests and incentives. The conference was attended by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP, secretary of the Central Committee.

In his introductory speech Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi pointed out that the favourable experience of in-company economic partnerships has to be exploited to improve the systems of interest and incentives in working hours. In-company enterprises provide opportunities of realization. Autonomous work groups in a particular field of work carry out a specified job and sometimes undertake work under contract. Besides the well established form of setting up complex brigades, forms of in-company enterprises, first introduced in commerce, are also gaining ground in industry.

The minister noted that "to reach the targets, output and efficiency has to be improved with tehnical-technological renovation, the rapid transformation of the pattern of production, the more effective mobilization of workers by the establishment of economic incentives.

Ferenc Havasi also addressed the meeting. He noted that the 40 years of work movements have brought about progress, but now modernization is needed. Despite the fact that the socialist brigade movement, with its high and correct aims, has raised work movement to a higher level, some elements are by now mere formalities. The secretary of the Central Committee emphasized that in-company economic partnerships and new forms of enterprises must not be scaled against socialist brigades. All have utilizable methods or progressive attitudes which should be combined. He said the company collectives should be allowed to apply the most suitable forms of work movement, if need be, even more methods within the same company.

PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS TO EASE UNEMPLOYMENT

AU160812 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 12 Jun 87 p 3

[Interview with Dr Laszlo Bukta, deputy chairman of the State Office for Wages and Labor, by correspondent Jeno Toth: "Trade Union Members Ask -- What Justifies the Introduction of Public Utility Work? -- Dr Laszlo Bukta Answers" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] As a result of the more severe economic conditions and more rational manpower management, the number of people throughout the country who have been unable to find a job for a long period is now considerable. A decision has therefore been made that allows, as of 1 July 1987, temporary employment problems to be solved by means of public works organized by local councils and supported by the central government. We discussed the introduction of public works with Laszlo Bukta.

[Toth] What employment problems justify the introduction of public work?

[Bukta] It is well known that Hungary has had a manpower shortage for a long time, and demand has always comfortably exceeded supply on the manpower market. Although the manpower shortage has decreased somewhat in the last 1 or 2 years, according to national statistics, enterprises still show almost 60,000 unfilled jobs. There is, therefore, no danger of general and lasting unemployment, even if we take into consideration that in some plces the efforts to achieve more rational management and more efficient work, and to change the production structure have resulted in certain reductions in personnel. In the larger industrial centers, good professionals do not have any problem finding a job, but it is a fact that unemployment tensions have already emerged in certain towns and counties in recent months. According to our statistics, there are presently slightly more than 10,000 people who cannot find jobs. These employment problems mainly affect those who lack any kind of professional training, but there are also many "migrant workers" among them as well as workers released from their jobs as a result of disciplinary problems because the enterprises are becoming increasingly careful about employing the right people. [passage omitted]

[Toth] Therefore, the introduction of public works serves primarily to ease the employment problems facing the unskilled workers and workers with a lower level of education.

[Bukta] Yes, that is undoubtedly true. Skilled workers are still finding it much easier to get a job, the only disadvantage being that they cannot choose as they please in some areas. The demand for unskilled workers, however, has decreased by 50 percent in a short time.

[Toth] Who can organize public works and how?

[Bukta] Enterprises financed by community budgets and town and village management enterprises and their units can organize such activities if this work leads to useful surplus results. We can speak here, among other things, about tending park areas, establishing and maintaining water pipe trenches, water pipe cleaning, garbage clearing, public area maintenance, clearing and maintaining roads, and cleaning hotels. It is important to state that no one is obliged to take up these jobs, nor is it obligatory for enterprises to provide these jobs; only people recommended by unemployment offices can be employed in such activities. [passage omitted]

[Toth] Efficient employment is an enterprise goal, full employment is the task of the state; therefore, the state obviously has to make financial sacrifices to create jobs. How much money are you allocating for this?

[Bukta] Obviously, we cannot expect the councils, for example, to eliminate the employment tensions because they manage with very little funds as it is. Therefore, 70 percent of the wages of the people employed in public works activities will be covered by central funds, and 30 percent by council funds. [passage omitted]

[Toth] For how long can one take up public works activity?

[Bukta] The contract is signed for 2 months but it can be extended up to 6 months, and it provides an employment status similar to any other employment contract for a limited period of time. Meanwhile, the unemployment offices are trying to find a permanent solution for everyone. [passage omitted]

ECONOMIC EXPERT ON IRREVERSIBILITY OF REFORM

AU110945 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 6 Jun 87 p 7

[Interview with Katalin Szabo, university lecturer at the Karl Marx Economic Science University and chief editor of ECONOMIC REVIEW, by correspondent Egon Tamas Mayer: "Is the Reform Irreversible? The Truth of the Market" -- date and place not given]

[Text] There is, perhaps, no other word that the Hungarian statements of various degrees and ranks have used more often in the past 20 years than the work reform. As to who means what by this word, that is another matter. One thing is certain, however, and that is the magic effect this word still has, making our hearts beat faster; we gladly stand by something that we often do not quite know what it actually means. We asked Katalin Szabo about this something.

[Mayer] Are we justified in calling the changes that have taken place in the 20 years since the 1968 reform a reform period?

[Szabo] I would definitely give a positive answer to the first part of your question. Reform is a radical change that is taking place under relatively consolidated circumstances and which is organized from above. There has been precisely such a change going on in Hungary ever since 1968.

Backwards and Forward [subhead]

[Mayer] There are, however, also those who question the fundamental existence of these changes. In other words: anything that has occurred can be reversed at any time.

[Szabo] Of course, one can always argue about how radical a reorganization is. One thing, however, is sure, and I would like to point this out anyway: the Hungarian economic reform is irreversible, that is, there is no road back to the economic practice, mechanism, and policy of the fifties. It is, however, much less possible to speak of a reform period in the last 20 years. As a result of the well-known reorganizations, we have not lived through a uniform period of an unbroken span. In spite of the periodic steps backward, however, the last 20 years have been clearly characterized by the reform, that is, the strengthening of enterprise independence and material interest, the increase in the sphere of influence and importance of the market, the recognition of the inevitability of ventures, and the development of new forms of economic ventures. All this led to the shaping of a much more humane and colorful socialist model than that prior to 1968.

[Mayer] How do you see the guarantee that this process is irreversible?

[Szabo] The Hungarian reform is part of the world development process, and a lasting separation from or rather a confrontation with this process is impossible. If once general development points toward the strengthening of the autonomy of individuals, larger or smaller groups, and of the economic units generally, as well as toward some sort of renaissance of market forces, then a recentralizing trend can hardly count on a lasting success, even if it cannot be excluded that such a trend might temporarily prevail.

[Mayer] Thus, the results achieved by the reform could mean some sort of starting point in a process of economic development?

[Szabo] There are people who think that a new balance point has now developed. One can discern a balancing movement forward and backward around a model using 1968 as an axis. The genetic code of the period prior to the reform is built into the present economic system; as a result, smaller steps backward and the revival of a recentralization trend can also emerge. However, I am optimistic and believe that the wrangling will not occur around the 1968 model forever, but there will be a "reform of the reform," and this could mean the beginning of a development process.

[Mayer] In spite of all this, the believers in reform fear that the reform will be blamed for the not-so-rosy state of the country's economic situation.

[Szabo] No matter where an economy is operating in the world, in a crisis situation, there is also a chance of trying to find the way out of a crisis in recentralization. I always believe and tell people precisely the opposite, people who, although recognizing the need for the reform, are quick to add that it is not appropriate in the current Hungarian economic situation. My opinion is that the initiatives of the people and of the enterprises should be used precisely in such a situation, and we should make use of their independent concepts and acceptance of responsibility precisely at a time like this. The fate of the economy should not be left to a necessarily narrow decisionmaking forum because, in such a case, the risk of mistakes is several times higher than the risk of decisions made under normal circumstances. One of the important reasons for the current unfavorable economic situation is to be found precisely in the inconsistency of the reform and in its half-way implementation.

[Mayer] Are there enough people who think the same way, that is, has the reform succeeded in creating a mass base to rely on?

[Szabo] I regard the lack of an adequately large mass base as the vulnerable point of the reform. This was the case in 1968 too, and this is the case today as well, even though the situation is somewhat more favorable in this respect. The unfortunate thing is that the people who could bring the reform close to the masses are only doing it inadequately, or do not do it well enough. On the one hand, the people in charge are using an incomprehensible professional jargon behind which the reader, listener, or viewer often imagines completely astonishing things. I do not blame a narrow group of economists but almost everyone involved in the propaganda work on this matter. The official press has a reform propaganda, but it would be foolish to believe that this means at the same time we will immediately become reform oriented as a result of this propaganda. The message is not getting across the footlights, that is, the economic and economic policy expressions often sound like nothing more than empty reform phrases.

[Mayer] And what would be the other reason?

[Szabo] They do not, that is, we do not let the people express their doubts, as if we were not curious enough about their opinions. Besides, repetition of slogans leads to only one result, namely that the people have a bitter taste in their mouth when they think, in connection with the reform, of private artisans, small entrepreneurs, and people prospering in small cooperatives, although these too are vital from the viewpoint of the Hungarian economy.

Economic Freedom [subhead]

[Mayer] Why are these organizations extremely important?

[Szabo] I can give you two kinds of answers, a practical one and an ideological one. Pragmatically speaking, the small-scale economic units are important because the production base of our age can be optimally organized if the numerical majority of production units are small ventures. Hungary's current economic situation, its historical traditions, and technological possibilities make it imperative to establish -- similar to neighboring Austria -- tens and hundreds of thousands of small ventures and units employing 2,3,5, or 10 workers. As for the ideological aspect of this requirement, we must start from the premises that the socialist values -- equality, freedom, and human fulfillment -- can often assert themselves better in a clear-cut small-scale organization than in a large-scale unit. It is, therefore, wrong to draw any ideological limit according to which, say, a venture employing more than 15 people is already a socialist one, and a venture operating with 10 people cannot be a socialist one, only a "lower level" venture. Besides, contrary to public belief, the concept identifying socialism with large-scale industry does not derive from Marx but from the German socialists of the turn of the century primarily from Kautsky, who made the development of imperialist monopoly, the characteristic process of their age, absolute.

[Mayer] Then, the concept according to which the bigger an organization, the more socialist it is, is totally wrong?

[Szabo] Even Stalin said that the goal of socialism was man's welfare and the fullest possible development of his personality. Welfare is already in danger if production standards are not optimal. Socialism, however, cannot have the ruining of man as its goal. Personality development is even more hindered by a situation in which an individual takes part in a monumental economic mechanism only as a person who carries out orders. In this respect, the greater scope provided for small ventures not only does not contradict socialism, but also promises realistic possibilities for the implementation of several very important socialist principles.

It Means the Future... [subhead]

[Mayer] How do you imagine this?

[Szabo] As an economist, I can imagine any kind of individual development primarily on an economic basis, namely that an individual makes some kind of venture, exercises control over himself, has "self-control," and is carrying out his activity by cooperating with and being limited by others. I do not mean a society divided into individuals, but a society in which an individual engaged in economic activity can influence economic processes, where he is not the object but the screenplay writer and actor in the events. This economic freedom can be created in very different ways: be it contractual operation, large-scale enterprise independent working group, or private taxi drivers who are grouped in a joint organization.

[Mayer] Those who do not believe in small ventures often stress that the solution you have mentioned would throw the country back into the age of free competitive capitalism.

[Szabo] I think it is quite clear that ventures and small ventures are hardly identical -- and from an ideological point of view they cannot be identical -- with the traditional small-scale production of goods which "breeds" capitalism. Small-scale production does not breed capitalism in today's capitalist economies, either, and I very much doubt that even a small part of the global large-scale enterprises are, or ever were the property of rich shoeshine boys. On the other hand, socialist small-scale ventures are not independent of society, just as their Western counterparts are not either. Neither type of venture participates in the prize fight of free competition, but work by integrating into society and adjusting to the norms of society. The numerous types of small ventures create a stable background precisely for the large-scale enterprises, a stable background which these large-scale enterprises feel behind them and thus can successfully compete with on the world market. The only really interesting aspect of this unjust criticism is that it indicates a really weak point in the economic science of reform: the uncertainty of the concepts developed about the market. To this very day, we are unable to adequately explain what kind of market we really imagine for ourselves, beyond, of course, the fact that, naturally, we do not mean a free competition.

[Mayer] Why is the market forced to increasingly play the regulatory role?

[Szabo] The essential thing is that the market should not be understood as a single and exclusive piece of social machinery which renders state guidance obsolete. I am sure, however, that, with our current level of development, the market is more socialist in its many areas, and offers better and more just solutions than the central guidance which relies primarily on natural norms and cuts out the initiatives of the millions of players in the economy. Market competition, for example, often asserts the principle of equality better than the traditional redistribution, which contains many elements of chance, arbitrary conduct, and injustice. This, of course, not only makes central guidance necessary but also requires the development of central guidance based on new foundations and a market sensitive one. We cannot stress often enough that market development is far from representing a problem-free and rosy future. It simply represents the future, linking up with the train of global development.

FIRST PRIVATE THEATER CLOSED WITHIN DAYS OF OPENING

WA171328 Budapest MAGYAR IFJUSAG in Hungarian 24 Apr p 7

[Article by PGI: "Yurta"]

[Text] Hardly had the country's first private theater in the Nepliget [park] opened before it had to be closed because of construction errors. It would have been better had it not happened this way, but even so it is not fatal: This is not the important thing in this special, and probably for a long time to come, unique theater dedication. The undertaking is what is important, namely the entrepreneurial spirit to which MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Janos Berecz referred in his dedication speech -- a spirit which has broken through into an area of our cultural life where this would have been earlier inconceivable.

In this sense, the Hungarian Small Theater Cooperative accomplished a feat in theatrical history. Clearly this is not the only possibility or method to activate our theatrical culture. However, in all certainty, it was an exception, one in which there was a fortuitious coming together of the situation, circumstance and entrepreneurial fortitude. But it is a worthwhile effort, one from which perhaps somewhere else we can expect support for a neglected, good cause. Here, however, is the biggest question. The Hungarian Small Theater Cooperative in its earlier activities also encountered at times monetary restrictions and cultural tastes. We understand that money is a great restricter. However, this entrepreneurship can be justified only by its adherence to its original goal: This theater should be the home of contemporary Hungarian drama, irrespective of whether the writer lives here or a few hundred miles away on the other side of the border. As such, this cause can only be represented at a high quality level and by taking into consideration what Janos Berecz said, that one must be open to the values of neighboring peoples also. I do not want to ennumerate doubts, of course. Entrepreneurship must not be accused and cut down, but -- if possible -- supported. Let us trust that this is worthwhile.

BRIEFS

POSTAL PRICE HIKE -- Budapest, June 14 (MTI) -- The Hungarian Post Office is to raise the prices of certain postal and telegraph services based on international agreements, from June 15. The prices of letter-post deliveries are to go up, with considerable differences, by an average 25 per cent, the word-fee of international telegrams by an average 8 per cent. The fees for a part of the special telegrams of congratulations is to also go up, in view of the increases in the costs of imported paper and printing. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 2010 GMT 14 Jun 87 LD]

KADAR SPEECHES PUBLISHED -- Budapest, June 9 [MTI) -- The Budapest Kossuth Publishing House has brought out the first volume in a series by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. The first contribution to the volume "Open Letter to the Hungarian Working People" dates from November 4, 1956, and the last is the speech delivered on November 19, 1958, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Hungarian Party of Communists. Six of the 51 documents dating from these 24 months have never been published. Janos Kadar's contribution at the December, 1956 session of the Provisional Central Committee of the HSWP, a document of major importance, is also included. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1411 GMT 9 Jun 87 LD]

URBAN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON POPE, FRG SHIP ATTACK

PAP Covers Comments

LD161859 Warsaw PAP in English 1725 GMT 16 Jun 87

[By Waldemar Janiec and Miroslaw Luniewski]

[Text] Warsaw, June 16 -- Issues connected with Pope John Paul's visit to Poland, which ended on Sunday, dominated today's government press spokesman's conference. Furthermore, Urban spoke about the American President's latest speech in West Berlin, the incident with the FRG ship in the Baltic and the issue of the Polish missionary held in jail by the Iranian authorities.

Papal Visit [subhead]

Asked to present the government's evaluation of Pope John Paul's visit to Poland, Urban said that this issue would be discussed by the committee for cooperation of PUWP and the other political parties, with the participation of Catholic associations, and more widely, lay Christians.

A report on the papal visit will be presented to the Sejm which will also express its stance. "As the preliminary opinion of the Polish authorities, please regard the President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski's farewell address at the airport," Urban said.

Jaruzelski -- Pope Talk [subhead]

Asked about the course of the second meeting between Wojciech Jaruzelski and the pope, Urban stressed that just like the first one it was held eye-to-eye. "It is not appropriate to publicly comment on their course. I think that the most significant things were expressed by Wojciech Jaruzelski in the farewell speech: 'We uphold the historic offer of durably shaping the constructive relations between the socialist state and the Roman Catholic Church'," Urban said.

At the same time Urban recalled that the pope had sent a telegramme from aboard the plane in which he stressed among others: "I cherish the hope that my visit to my homeland will contribute to a more favourable development of relations between the church and the state and between the Apostolic See and Poland".

"I hold the opinion that the concordant sentences which I quoted can be regarded as the conclusion to the talks," Urban stressed.

Diplomatic Relations With the Vatican [subhead]

"Italian television broadcast an information that the pope allegedly expressed to the Polish bishops the wish of establishing full diplomatic relations with Poland," Urban said in the further part of the conference.

"We find similar statements in the Italian press. I do not know to what extent these indiscretions are true and accurate. The Polish Government has already expressed its stance on this issue.

It is mirrored in the communique from the meeting between Wojciech Jaruzelski and the primate of Poland, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, held on April 24, 1986," he said.

As Urban recalled, the communique contained the following statement: "The president of the Council of State and the primate of Poland have announced that the full normalization of diplomatic relations between the Polish People's Republic and the Apostolic See would serve the country".

Costs of Papal Visit [subhead]

Asked about the costs of Pope John Paul's visit to Poland, Urban said that they have not yet been calculated and that this is unlikely to occur very quickly, despite the fact that they have assuredly exceeded the sum of 6-7 billion zlotys.

Urban noted that one of the Western correspondents prophesied that the costs were of such a scale that they might even lower the overall standard of living in Poland this year.

"I do not share this opinion, since the government is counting on the fact that the pope's visit will favour more effective work, more intensive catching up with the significant back-logs which the Polish economy has suffered as a result of the severe cold spell at the beginning of the year," he said.

At the same time Urban said that during religious ceremonies organized in connection with the pope's -- 11,749 people received first aid medical treatment, while 429 people were taken to hospital. One person died in Tarnow.

He also said that during the whole of the pope's visit 71 people were detained, 2,176 warning talks were held, 40 motions were lodged with misdemeanor courts, nine foreigners were deported, nine pieces of firearms and 43 pieces of ammunition were confiscated.

"In comparison with the mass scale of these ceremonies negative events occured in a very minor scale," Urban stressed.

"The pope's stay in Poland caused a six-day propaganda war by the West against Poland. The majority of television networks, the predominant part of the press interpreted this religious and state event as a cycle of mass manifestations against the state authorities and their policies, brutally suppressed by the police.

"What was relayed to the West was not the picture of events in Poland but the wishful picture of forces ill-disposed towards Poland, wishes unfulfilled but presented as facts," Urban said.

Closing on this topic, Urban said: "The predominant image of the third visit of John Paul II as presented by Western press may be briefly described as follows: The pope came to visit Walesa and to shake his fist at the Polish authorities that were busy with beating and maltreating the miserable Poles. I have an impression that the government that I am representing appears, on this falsified background, as not only weak, helpless, and infamous, but also endlessly stupid. In the light of what was written in the West it is hard to understand just why the Polish authorities -- to their own destruction and misfortune -- did invite and were hospitable to the pope," he said.

Pope-Walesa Meeting [subhead]

Asked to comment on the meeting between the pope and Walesa Urban said that it was part of the private programme of the papal visit. "I do not think any greater significance should be attached to this meeting, a very short one after all," he added.

Invigoration of Polish Foreign Policy [subhead]

"I would like to draw attention to a considerable invigoration of Polish foreign policy. During June alone, Poland was visited by the Chinese party leader and chief of government and the pope, while Wojciech Jaruzelski is leaving for an official visit to Japan."

"To this I would add the visit of a Sejm delegation, with Sejm Speaker Malinowski, to the United States and these are only the top or high-level contacts," Urban said.

Incident in Baltic Sea [subhead]

Polish and GDR Navies were exercising in the area of the Gdansk Bay on June 15. The exercise included live artillery firing. The FRG ship Neckar was monitoring the exercise from a distance of about 2-4 kilometres. Special security measures are observed during this type of exercises to avoid harming vessels that unknowingly or suddenly stray into the dangerous area. The Neckar's monitoring and the fact it signalled no danger or damage suggest that the reportedly probable firing at the FRG ship requires a thorough investigation by the competent authorities, Urban said.

Case of Father Skucinsksi [subhead]

Jerzy Urban also spoke about the imprisonment of Father Stanislaw Skucinski by the Iranian authorities. Father Skucinski had been assigned by the Vatican as a missionary in Iran five years ago. The case is now being blown up mendaciously and in a biased fashion by Radio Free Europe.

Urban explained that the Polish authorities took and continue taking intensive measures to get the Polish missionary free. The case is being dealt with by high level circles, he added.

Urban also explained that Father Skucinski was detained in August 1986 and is still being held in an Iranian jail on vaguely defined charges of acting to the detriment of Iran's security. He stressed that the detention without trial of a Polish citizen negatively projects on Polish-Iranian relations.

"Father Skucinski's case was on many occasions firmly presented to the Iranian ambassador to Poland by the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This case was also raised by the Papal Nuncio in Iran. The Polish authorities will continue conducting activities aimed at freeing the Polish missionary," Urban said.

Exchange of Ambassadors Between Poland and U.S. [subhead]

"Poland and the U.S. have already agreed upon the issues pertaining to the accreditation of their ambassadors. The issue is topical, while further arrangements have a technical and not a political dimension," Urban informed the newsmen.

Reagan's Speech in West Berlin [subhead]

Urban also commented on the speech given by the President of the United States Ronald Reagan in West Berlin, stressing that it contained a number of propaganda accusations against the whole socialist system.

"The shaping of a good-will attitude and mutual trust requires the rejection of propaganda attempts at distorting the partners' ideological, political and military intentions, which unfortunately took place in front of the Brandenburg Gate," Urban said.

The spokesman said that Poland rejected the American President's way of reasoning, which in its opinion is more in the spirit of confrontation than peaceful dialogue, since building the security of some countries at the cost of the security of others is in reality a means of creating mutual distrust, not joint security.

"Poland is vitally interested in the peaceful resolution of the situation in central Europe and therefore it put forward a number of proposals aimed at the elimination from it of various military and political threats. The presentation by Poland of the Jaruzelski plan is an expression of this," the spokesman said.

Urban stressed that the meeting between the U.S. President with the representatives of the FRG in West Berlin constituted a flagrant violation on the four-partite treaty on West Berlin which clearly states that West Berlin is not part of the FRG. "The American President's speech remains in discord with the outcome of the Second World War and the post-war development in Europe which cannot be questioned," he added.

Economists' Open Letter to Premier [subhead]

Turning to the open letter sent by a group of Polish economists to Premier Messner, concerning problems of Poland's foreign trade and published in the PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY (WEEKLY REVIEW), Urban informed the journalists that Premier Zbigniew Messner had already sent his reply to the weekly's editor-in-chief.

In his reply the premier agrees that he shares part of the views presented in the letter.

"It is true that in comparison to Poland's intellectual and productive potential, we export too little, and that the product make-up of our exports does not mirror our country's potential. Any systematic solutions in this area should form an integral part of the so-called second stage of the economic reform," the premier said.

The premier proposed to the authors of the letter the creation of a team which would work out the concept of improving Polish exports. He at the same time declared wide support for the team's work on behalf of the appropriate government institutions.

Views 'Propaganda War'

LD161931 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Excerpts] The government spokesman's press conference lasted 1 hour and 15 minutes. Journalists posed 30 questions. The main subject was the recent visit by John Paul II to Poland.

Jerzy Urban assessed the image of this visit, presented by the Western mass media. He stated, among other things:

[Begin Urban recording] The pope's stay in Poland caused a 6-day propaganda war by the West against Poland. [passage omitted]

Italian and American television and many others, including West German television, showed scenes of the instigators of disturbances attacking militia who were maintaining order during the papal ceremonies. This is clearly seen on the screen. In a word, while the television services of many countries, including the Italian, U.S., and West German, showed scenes of instigators of disturbances attacking militia maintaining order during the papal celebrations, the commentary persuaded viewers that they are watching the opposite of what they actually saw, namely, that it was the militia attacking the crowd.

The truth is that very substantial militia forces ensured order and safety for the guest himself during the papal visit, but this is also the case in Western countries. During the pope's visit to Holland in May 1985, there was one policeman to every two onlookers, as cited by the Dutch press. Also, recently in the FRG, as reported by the press there, thousands of policemen kept the peace and the entire police force was mobilized for this everywhere the pope went. Why is it then that a sensation is created, and a political one at that, in relation to Poland? [end recording]

Describes Ship Assault

LD162338 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1700 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Excerpts] [Announcer] I invite you to listen to a report from the weekly press conference by Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban. It was prepared by Grazyna Zielinska.

[Zielinska] At the start of the meeting, Jerzy Urban evaluated the work of the Western mass media during the visit by Pope John Paul II in Poland.

[Begin Urban recording] The pope's stay caused a 6-day propaganda war in the West against Poland. [passage omitted]

Just some selected proof of what I said: Radio Free Europe transmitted a statement by the so-called Provisional Council of Solidarity in which it claims that the pope said that he speaks for that provisional council. The word solidarity that the pope used is taken in quotations by Bujak, Borusewicz, Frasyniuk, and others, so that what referred to human solidarity should pertain to their illegal organization. Only the Italian CORRIERE DELLA SERA is an exception, because -- quoting Cardinal Casaroli -- it gave the view that the pope's statements have a universal character, associated with his office.

The brawls arranged by the political fanatics of antisocialism after the religious service in Krakow were presented in almost all western press, citing Janusz Onyszkiewicz, as a provocation by the authorities, organized to compromise the illegal structures of Solidarity as disturbing the course of the papal visit.

West German television, in the footsteps of almost all the Western press, said that certain Polish cities the pope visited were simply pacified by enormous masses of the militia. This was tied to the purportedly explosive situation in Poland during the papal visit. It is true that very significant forces of the militia assured order and safety for the guest himself during the visit. But that is also the case in Western countries. [passage omitted] [end recording]

[Zielinska] The government spokesman also spoke about the Western reports about the firing upon a ship of the FRG Navy in the Baltic.

[Begin Urban recording] According to DPA and REUTER agency reports on the morning of 15 June, the FRG naval ship Neckar, carrying out reconnaisance in the area of the Gulf of Danzig, was hit by four 46mm shells fired, as it was formulated, probably from a Polish ship. Taking a standpoint on this report, it is now only possible to state that in the eastern part of the Gulf of Danzig, in the area located approximately 70 nautical miles from the coast of the PPR and 25 nautical miles from the coast of the USSR, exercises by a group of Polish and GDR ships were being carried out. In the framework of the exercises, the Polish ships carried out artillery shelling. From a small distance of 2 to 4 km, the activity of the Polish ships was being reconnoitered by the FRG ship Neckar.

During this sort of exercise, special safety precautions are maintained so no harm is caused to ships that would carelessly or suddenly find themselves in the dangerous zone of the exercise using armed ships. Analogous safety precautions were also in use on 15 June. Observation of the FRG ship by the crews of the Polish ships, and the lack of any kind of signals on the part of the FRG ship indicating that it found itself in danger or that it suffered damage, shows that the probability of shots at the FRG ship from a Polish ship demands detailed examination by competent authorities. [end recording] [passage omitted]

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS, COMMENTS ON REAGAN IN BERLIN

Demonstration Turns to 'Riots'

AU161349 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13-14 Jun 87 p 8

[PAP West Berlin report: "Reagan Instructs and Accuses"]

[Text] PAP Correspondent Jerzy Rasala reports: In his 12 June West Berlin speech President Ronald Reagan said that the "German question is open" and appealed for the removal of the "Berlin Wall." He made his bellicose speech during his 5-hour visit, which was preceded by a large-scale demonstration against him in a West Berlin suburb.

This demonstration in protest against the Reagan administration's foreign policy -- against the forced arms race, the Star Wars program, the intensification of tension in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf, and the interference in Nicaragua's affairs -- was attended on Thursday evening by several thousand persons who answered the appeal of over 100 political and social organizations. After midnight this demonstration turned into street riots. As a result, 77 persons were detained and, according to the authorities, 67 policemen were injured during clashes.

During his visit R. Reagan met with FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker in his so-called West Berlin residence. This defied the 1971 four-power accord on West Berlin, which states that West Berlin is not part of the FRG and that Bonn authorities have no right to carry out any state functions in West Berlin.

The main item of the program was the U.S. President's speech made to several thousand invited guests from a raised platform erected at the Brandenburg Gate in the vicinity of the former Reichstag, which is close to the border of the GDR capital. The speech was anticommunist, anti-Soviet, and anti-GDR in tone and was full of instructions for and accusations against the socialist countries.

The Berlin Wall, for the removal of which Reagan appealed, is part of the system that safeguards the GDR border. It was built in 1961 after a series of anti-GDR measures had been taken from West Berlin territory.

The U.S. President clearly reaffirmed he does not like the postwar political-territorial realities in Europe and declared that he regarded the "German question" as "open." He spoke of the threat of "Soviet expansion" and favored U.S. policy from strength and the NATO doctrine of deterrence. He also gave reasons for the "Star Wars" program, asserting that it is a "research project" that seeks to "increase the security of Europe and the entire world." R. Reagan stated that a chance has now appeared for "not only curbing increases in armaments, but also for eliminating an entire class of missiles." (He meant medium-range missiles.) However, despite the facts he saw the reason for this chance in the West's "policy of strength."

In connection with his visit extraordinary security arrangements were put into effect in West Berlin. Over 10,000 policemen were mobilized and another 1,000 were imported from the FRG. Security forces used armored cars, water cannons, and other special equipment. All civil air traffic over West Berlin was suspended, and only police and U.S. military helicopters were in the air all the time. The area of the city visited by the President was closed to automobile traffic, and this caused enormous traffic chaos. Barbed wire obstacles were erected near the old Reichstag building.

Media Tries 'To Repair Prestige'

AU161001 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13-14 Jun 87 p 8

[PAP dispatch from Bonn signed "D.L.": "The Purpose of the TV Show"]

[Text] The 4-hour visit and speech of the U.S. President in West Berlin were transmitted live by FRG television. This transmission took place because, as even TV commentators admitted, of the need to repair Reagan's impaired personal prestige and the image of U.S. policy in the West, especially in the FRG. The Bonn governing circles exploited the U.S. President's propaganda needs of this kind by joining him to once again demonstrate their "official" presence in West Berlin, a move that constitutes a new violation of that city's status.

It so happened that I viewed Ronald Reagan's visit and listened to his speech in West Berlin in the company of Bonn journalists. Some of them wondered whether one of the goals of the anticommunist rhetoric, of which the U.S. President's speech was full, was to complicate the FRG's relations with the GDR and the USSR. It is beyond any doubt that in West Berlin Reagan demonstrated that he also aspires to lead the entire West in laying down the allies' Eastern policy.

REPORTS, RESOLUTIONS HIGHLIGHT FOURTH PZPR PLENUM

Baryla Delivers Report

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["Excerpts" of PZPR Politburo report entitled: "Concern for Increasing the Role of the Primary Party Organizations in the Sociopolitical and Economic Life of People's Poland" delivered by PZPR Politburo Member Jozef Baryla at the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum at the Ursus Engineering Factory in Warsaw on 22 May -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades! In fulfilling the commitment of the 10th PZPR Congress, the Central Committee is today tackling the matter of improving the effectiveness of the activity of primary party organizations. This is the basic and most important link of the party and the broadest and main front for its work. The appearance and strength of the whole party depend on the attitude of the primary organizations and the influence of the party on all spheres of life. The social awareness of the nation depends on the effectiveness of their activity. We are faced with the questions: How is the process of switching the party to the track of more effective activity to be accelerated and intensified? How can one mobilize the overt and covert and simple and complex reserves of our country through the activity of primary party organizations? What does society expect from our party? This is the requirement of the present time. The fulfillment of this requirement requires that a critical look be taken at the still prevalent party weaknesses and at its work style.

The guidance for reforming the state and the economy and the guidance for a socialist democracy in our political and social life initiated by the 9th and developed by the 10th congress are closely connected with our party's internal transformations and with the new instruments of its activity. Through the unceasing struggle with difficulties, considering the conclusions flowing from a critical assessment of the past, the party has been walking along the road of socialist renewal while making special efforts to tighten bonds with the working class and society to gain their full confidence and support. In our contacts with people, we reject the infallibility complex. We know how misleading the coziness of power without social control is. We are joining the instruments of leadership with the principle of discussion, consultation, and dialogue. This is becoming an ever-increasing reality on the national scale and in local communities. Nevertheless, the search and implementation of new methods for the party to exercise a leading, directing, and serving role are not occuring without resistance and lapses. We have not fully liberated ourselves from the old, often bureaucratic burdens that fail to answer contemporary needs. In many party cells, not excluding central ones, there is a constant lack of decisive opposition to these types of tendencies and practices.

It must also be stated that arbitrary judgments and solutions often occur where ideological and political judgments and solutions should be decisive and the method of discussion and persuasion, of reconciling people to proposed solutions often stems from an inadequate armory of arguments and from weaknesses in the education of cadres. The renewal of the party's internal life and activity is linked organically to an increase in ideological, political, and moral demands on party members. Credibility, bonding, and trust are shaped above all on the foundation of one's daily attitudes, daily example, and harmony between words and deeds. These norms of party life are strongly accentuated by our party's statute. We have made openness a principle of public life -- the honesty of information and assessments. The 10th congress resolution and the party's long-term program clearly state what the party is aiming for and by what methods it is striving to achieve this aim.

Truth and openness are the basis of joint thinking about the situation and the tasks emerging from it. Socialism is a matter for the party; at the same time, it is a matter for millions of workers, peasants, intelligentsia and our young people preparing for work. It is a matter for different kinds of people, including those whose opinion differs from ours on more than one issue. To get to them, to talk to them, to convince them (?to be) the inspiring force, awakening initiative, well-organized work and energetic activity in all areas of life: that is the essence of releasing and uniting social energy. This is done through discussions and often sharp disputes -- among contradictions of various kinds. Immediate interests frequently clash with long-term ones; particular, interests clash with general ones. Every decision is linked with a choice. Under the conditions of decentralization of development and self-government, independence of factory and local cells, there are no ready-made answers.

Frequently, a kind of disorientation is born, making the dilemma more acute: What stance should be taken? What should we support? When life was strictly regulated, everybody supported independence. Now, when it is becoming a fact, many are fleeing from it. They wait for somebody else to make the decisions. On the other hand, we observe the phenomenon of a lack of consistency in implementing resolutions and tasks; the endless prolongation of discussion, when everybody should be putting decisions already made into practice. Most importantly, our basic organizations must free themselves from passivity, ducking responsibility for their decisions, and from situations that are often graphically described: They met, they talked, they dispersed, and nothing happened. Basic organizations must not be an office, a command center, or a discussion club with a specific circle of interests. The binding rule must be: open, all-round discussion and reliable, complete implementation. Basic organizations should be the first critic of what needs to be changed. They should: come forward with initiatives, propose and support innovations of various kinds, introduce and defend front-ranking people, who think in a modern way and are courageous and even aggressive. The numerous examples of basic organizations, which have achieved trust and authority in this way and to which people are attracted, prove that it is fully possible.

The introduction of the second stage of the economic reform requires adapting work methodology to the new conditions for operating enterprises, and the state and economic administration. The idea is, in particular, to effectively awaken innovative dynamism, technical advances; to make a definite improvement in the organization and use of working time, in production quality, in economies in power, raw materials, and other materials. This should be promoted i.a. by the modern, effective form of organization of shift work. On 19 May, the Politburo recommended party echelons and organizations support and spread this more actively.

The path to higher effectiveness leads above all through shaping among work forces the feeling of a real manager, responsibility for production results, and for a climate and shape of interhuman relations, and the stimulating of sociopolitical life in work enterprises. We assess social mood realistically. There is quite a lot of tiredness, apathy, and skepticism. A slow pace of processes for improving the economic situation often weakens confidence in the future. Unrealistic demands appear. Unfortunately this also applies to a number of party members. As surveys confirm, this kind of mood is nevertheless accompanied among the vast majority by a patriotic and civic approval of basic political goals. This was also confirmed by the massive participation of the working people in the May Day celebrations; they deserve words of recognition and respect for that. Divisions, as it can be seen, primarily concern ways and the pace for achieving the outlined goals. This threshold of confidence should be a point of departure for the party, our active, and basic party organizations in intensifying their work.

However, this can be done by people who are well prepared and deeply devoted for this work — convinced of the rightness of the cause for which they are acting. The slogans: "Open to basic party organizations" and "The whole party implement ideological work" are coming together. The time of radical changes in the economy and social life requires that every party member -- minister and worker -- advocate its program policy and be active in convincing and winning people.

Therefore, the Politburo suggests that the Central Committee oblige all members of central and voivodship party authorities, their leading machinery, and leading representatives of appropriate administrations to deliver at least one lecture a year at a party training session, meeting of lecturers, a seminar, or any other forum, first of all in basic party organizations in worker and peasant milieux. This should expand the area of party activity of comrades who perform executive duties and deepen their bond with work forces and the environment. Similar contacts should be organized and recommended to our comrades in higher education, particularly in the area of humanities and social science. The need has been underscored unanimously for expanding the commendations to people who have distinguished themselves through their professionalism and honesty in basic party organizations. Currently control over work results and moral attitudes of commended comrades is still insufficient. Using measures to influence people, such as individual explanatory and warning conversations, are not used by the primary party organizations. Cases of tolerating incompetent and sometimes even demoralized managers are still being repeated. This is borne out by the results of checks. For instance, in the second half of last year the Supreme Control Chamber came up with proposals that party and employment sanctions should be taken against 531 directors, their deputies, managers, and accountants. At the same time, following the recommendations of the workers'-peasant inspectorate, 120 have been recalled.

The primary party organization must constantly ask itself the question: Who has received commendation from us? If someone the party supports discredits himself professionally, socially, and morally, the damage is sustained by the whole party. It has also been stressed that despite the stance adopted by the 10th congress and even after the third plenum of the Central Committee at which the first secretary of the Central Committee stressed this matter in a clear-cut manner. Worthy, nonparty people enjoying prestige are still sought out all too infrequently in personnel policy. It is true that as compared to 1985 there was an 8 percent increase in 1986 of appointments of such people to managerial functions. However, we estimate that both the requirements and possibilities are far greater here. Positive trends have begun but their consolidation requires a more consistent implementation of the adopted principles. The aspiration to broaden the selection of managerial cadres from among nonparty people also stems from the recent congress of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth.

Through daily practice all worthy people must not only know but also be able to see that they have an equal chance for personal development, for a soundly understood professional career, and for success in life both regarding esteem and material. In this competitiveness the party will be on its guard to ensure procedural rules are clear and honest. In sum this ought to broaden social approval for personnel decisions and strengthen the authentic authority of our organizations.

The introduction of personnel policy principles is closely connected with the general review of the organizational structures of state, economy, and social life and with the process of job certification initiated at the 10th party congress.

This is an expression of direct support for the reform. The improvement of state and economic management is essentially directed to three addresses: to the center, to intermediary structures, and to basic ones. In society's opinion, which the Politburo shares, this great, complicated operation is taking place a bit slowly. It demands stronger, more principled support from organizations of party members, particularly in ministries and other central institutions. Pilot reviews and certifications for chosen posts indicate that workplaces and institutions are not everywhere well prepared for this. Examples of the good, comprehensive implementation of certification of worker and administrative posts are provided, for example, by the Radoskor factory in Radom and the Harmon factory in Lodz. In the majority of enterprises, however, certification takes place slowly or has not even yet been initiated. Tendencies to disturb this important initiative are manifesting themselves. The initiative and consistency of party organizations and committees is imperative, to exploit the possibilities inherent in the efficient implementation of review and certification. The best workers must be acquired for this ideal. These people will lose nothing but, on the contrary, may gain a lot.

Basic party organizations ought to find ever more effective methods to expand this activity. Departmental organizations and party groups should be mobilized for this aim, particularly in large organizations. It is through these that basic party organizations gain an authentic knowledge about their milieux, are more deeply involved with the people, participate in the solution of their problems, may also effectively implement party resolutions, conduct explanatory and propaganda activity, and gain advocates of our party.

Comrades. Concern for widely conceived social justice, for a proper form for human relations [word indistinct] deep humanization of truly social character is the exceptionally important aim of the activity of every basic party organization. Most important is for work to be efficient and justly assessed, and for the assessment always to be based on conscientiousness, professionalism, and discipline. Concern for the human being requires, above all, decisive opposition to his being disrespected, treating him as a tool [instrumentalne traktowanie], and heartlessly depreciating his role in achieving established aims.

This was eloquently described by workers at the 16th Central Committee Plenum in June 1984. The first secretary of the Central Committee stressed at that time that, and I quote: The socialist enterprise must not be a place where one only works and earns money. It should be a plane of intensive sociopolitical life, an opinion-making center, an educational institution. End of quote. This is not the case, however, everywhere. Some enterprise managements, their founding bodies, and often party echelons are not too interested in the so-called extra-production aspects of the work force's life. The unhealthy tendencies to dehumanize the workplace, incorrectly understand managerism, and tolerate evil in professional and private life have been described by the authors of many letters to party echelons, state organs, and the mass media. The Politburo expects the addresses to follow in their footsteps: to take the necessary steps to restore these distortions.

True, polls show that more than 70 percent of basic party organizations' first secretaries perceive these phenomena and see possibilities of more effective participation by their organizations in removing them. However, it is worrying that the opinion "I don't see such possibilities" was expressed, first and foremost, by the secretaries of party organizations in the milieux of culture and art, trade and services, finances and insurance, and the health service.

Overcoming the mood of impotence and the reasons behind such a climate is essential if basic organizations are to become a kind of conscience of their milieux. This requires party courage, calling a spade a spade, readiness to run risks in defense of a just cause. Whoever behaves thus must find strong support in basic party organizations and superior echelons, up to and including the Central Committee. If he stands alone, the entire party meets with defeat.

Comrades, the battle begun for the moral fitness of society is yielding many positive results. It has met with social support. It has borne fruit in tangible results in the fight against crime, in limiting the sphere of social parasitism, and so on. Unfortunately, we have not taken a perceptible step forward in combatting one of the most serious plagues: drunkenness.

During the past year the assumed reduction of alcohol consumption did not occur. Particularly alarming is the still apparent drunkenness in workplaces. Many cases of violating the law on upholding sobriety have been cited -- for example, in the truck factory in Lublin, in Elana, in Torun, and other enterprises. Particularly outrageous is the fact that alcohol is brought directly to departments. The issues of combatting alcoholism and stealing of public property that takes place in some enterprises has not been dealt with resolutely and effectively by many basic party organizations. It happens that severe and glaring violations of the law are still met with little response in party bodies. Sometimes what is contrary to the law seems to pass the party conscience of concrete organizations and comrades. With self-criticism and honesty, and at the same time, with a little sense of helplessness, a participant talked about it in a discussion prior to the fourth plenum for Katowice Voivodship. I quote: As it happens, one of our comrades drinks, shirks work, and even worse. As colleagues we don't rebuke him very often. Even when the matter began to be noticed and was put on the agenda of a party meeting, we attempted to tone down the allegations. We simply wanted to give our colleague one more chance. I know, that in this way, we suffer the existing ill. However, it is easier to talk about consistency than to be consistent everyday. End of quote.

The voice of basic party organizations and the whole party opinion must be heard much much louder regarding degeneration and demoralization. It is not enough to show consequences. The ills must be eradicated and everyone who violates the principles of ethics, good morals, and collective life must receive the just reaction. Those who steal or participate in an offense at work strike our party and must be expelled. We have not fully succeeded in acquiring other organized social forces to combat crime. There are still too many words, appeals, and calls, and not enough concrete initiatives and resolute actions meeting the authentic needs of a milieux. [short break in transmission]

I quote: How often the conviction exists that one is a party member only at a party meeting. Later one can take the uniform off and become an anoymous man whose views do not differ from those of others. End of quote.

A general remark here. We are still not good enough at working in the party with a concrete man with a name, individual attributes, and problems. [short break in transmission] To execute the performance of tasks particularly from those comrades through whom the party is influencing work of elected bodies, trade union and self-management cells, and social organizations.

At present for the party these are the areas and functions of special importance. This also applies to the party organizations active within the state administration and institutions that serve the citizens. It is through the quality and effectiveness of the work of these organs and institutions that the socialist state and the correctness and efficiency of its policy are evaluated. It is the duty of the basic party organizations and party members in the state and economic administration to effectively influence the high quality of their functioning and shaping of the sensitiveness to human issues, and to struggle hard against red tape and cliques, arrogance, and empire building.

Our party is open to young people. It is very concerned that the young generation of Poles be the driving force of the socialist transformations. It is, after all, this generation to which we have addressed, in our party program, the vision of the development of Poland at the transition point from the 20th to 21st century. The young generation has at its disposal considerable capabilities so that it can contribute to making this vision real. It is well prepared and educated for it and, despite many difficulties, it is entering its adult life under better conditions than those of previous generations. Legal guarantees for this are created by the law on the country. The party will gain the expected results if its voice corresponds to the aspirations and expectations of young people. Party organizations ought to look after the correct conditions and directions of the development of the young people, and after the correctness of educational work, social activeness, and professional advancement. This involves gaining the enthusiasm of particularly gifted pupils and students, young farmers and workers, and members of the intelligentsia. Party activities here must aim at making better use of the talents and qualifications of this group of young people and at assuring attractive development prospects for them. We also see the need to increase educational activities, particularly in places where not enough attention is being paid to them at the moment, such as workers' hotels, students' residence halls, recreation centers, and so forth. The party organizations of work enterprises and educational establishments, local party organizations, and youth organizations must more actively and effectively enter this area with valuable educational and cultural offerings. At the 20th plenum we clearly stated that the party committees ought to be centers of political thinking and initiatives that integrate both local communities and the milieux. This difficult and responsible role will not be fulfilled by the committees without the basic party organizations. The party and nonparty members too often ask for assistance from the committees and not, as it should be, committees consulting the basic party organizations. This must be changed. We can expect, therefore, in this ara, hard and very long-term work.

However, we are not operating on fallow land. In many voivodships many elements of a new work style in basic party organizations have been worked out. We have already encouraged people to disseminate them. For instance, the 10-day working system [dekadowy system pracy] is going down well in Krakow Voivodship. The Opole initiative of appointing commissions responsible for work methodology [metodyka pracy] in basic organizations and the Wloclawek initiative, which began this year with the so-called day of local work [dzien pracy terenowej] on which all workers of the committees support on the spot the work of basic party organizations, also deserve to be disseminated.

Comrades, we ought to embrace with particular esteem the veterans of our party. These are highly merited comrades of struggle, service, and work. Today, unfortunately, they are forgotten on more than one occasion by their primary organizations, milieux, and committees.

They are quite right to feel aggrieved by us. It is a matter of party conscience and honor to remember them and surround them with concern, use their opinions, include them in consultative teams, and single them out for praise whenever the opportunity presents itself. This is yet another task for primary party organizations.

During the discussion on the theses of the Politburo and in letters to the Central Committee many critical comments have been made about party members exercising managerial functions in the administration, particularly in the economic administration. It is quite often that they treat lower officials as petitioners, notes Central Committee Member Comrade Grazyna Duda. They take advantage of how high a person is in the pecking order and of the opportunity to reward those who are submissive and to reproach those who are impudent and restless. This is how Central Committee Member Comrade Marian Truszkowski defined this in his review of the work of basic party organizations.

Comrades! We base party activity on the principles of Marxism-Leninism. Many of the theoretical formulas defining the place and role of the basic organizations in the new type of party need to be given concrete form today and to be translated into the language of practical activities. The party needs more thorough analyses and scientific recommendations, new solutions, and bold research, including a penetrating analysis of the contradictions of which the life of the party is not, and when all is said and done cannot be, free either. Thus, what is needed is a look at the party from the view of many disciplines, among others political sciences, sociology, praxeology, the science of labor organization and administration, ethics, and pedagogy. This was mentioned in the report of the 10th PZPR Central Committee Congress. A lot of time has passed but somehow one cannot see any acceleration. We are waiting for the effects of the work of these centers, starting with the Academy of Social Sciences. We also expect from the scientific milieux more intensified activity in diagnosing the forecasting social and economic reality and scientific-technical progress. We also expect them to propose various solutions.

An exceptionally important task of scientific centers and of the whole of the school and education system is their upbringing function, the dissemination of the socialist system of values, attitudes, and behavior and the preparation of young generations for an aggressive stance toward the resolution of the complex problems of the present and future.

The basic party organizations in these establishments must be in the mainstream of those processes; they must initiate a reactive search for the most correct solutions. All party and state cells, the whole of society, are interested in results like this from science and education. An important role falls to basic party organizations in the cultural milieux. They should concern themselves with the ideological inspiration in artistic creativity; they should strengthen the independence and partnership of the creative unions, develop the social function of art, and show concern for the spread of culture in worker and rural milieux. Our party is an ardent spokesman for the identity of national culture. In this field, there are great possibilities for dialogue with nonparty creative people, to promote the implementation of the cultural policy goals.

It is the party's intention to win over the broadest possible number of creative people for the country's socialist development. Life shows that everything that is effective and important is born out of the multiplication and combination of individual efforts.

This is why we are going to the basic party organization, from which realistic assessments, creative recommendations and genuine impulses come, addressed to us, to the Central Committee members, to our party leadership. We want to and will listen to those voices, constantly, every day. On their basis, we prepared today's fourth plenum, whose thinking and resolution will, in turn, get to the sender. Through such a course and mutual linkage of party thought, the new and the creative is born: That which serves well the cause of socialist Poland. Thank you for your attention. [applause]

Mokrzyszczak Gives Audit Report

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[Text] Warsaw, May 22 -- Addressing the 4th PUWP plenary meeting here today, PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Chairman of the PUWP Central Control-Audit Commission, Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak said among other things:

At the turn of March, the Central Control-Audit Commission and the party's controlling and auditing activists from territorial and factory commissions conducted an inspection of basic party cells and departmental organizations in 45 voivodships to obtain information concerning the state and problems of their work and possibilities of raising the level of their activity.

The inspection covered more than 2,700 basic party cells. Additional studies were carried out in big factories in five voivodships. Numerous important reports concerning basic party links were provided by a separate inspection carried out in factories reporting workers' conflicts. We studied the role played by the basic party cells in solving such conflicts.

It turned out that in the majority of factories where wage-related conflicts took place, basic party cells did not take any action while the conflict was accumulating, did not come in favour of any of the sides concerned, and after the conflict had been eased, did not analyse its sources, the development of the conflict situation, or the attitudes of individual party members.

While seeking reasons why it was so, we came to conclusion that basic party cells were largely accustomed to waiting for instructions from the top. We ourselves have shaped this custom and the avalanche of tasks directed by us to basic party cells is, as it were, the answer to the expectations we have stirred. The majority of basic party cells are unable to cope with too big a number of tasks they are faced with.

The measure of political maturity of a basic party cell is its ability to take a critical stance towards developments and problems within the scope of its activity. If such is the requirement of society or a working crew, a basic party cell should be able to firmly oppose both various signs of irregularities taking place among managerial staffs and the short-sighted sometimes demagogical slogans and postulates of various pressure groups within the work establishment.

We also have to remember that party is not a federation of basic party cells pre-occupied with issues of its own milieu alone. The party is a political movement of people acting on behalf of a common programme. The duty of party authorities and basic party cells is to translate general programmes and resolutions into the language of environmental tasks, and also to influence higher authorities, to co-shape the policy of the whole party.

An important factor of consolidating the political role of basic party cells is their active participation in the personnel policy. To execute this role means that a party meeting should be a main platform for evaluation of the work of managerial staff and factory or rural social organizations.

It can be estimated that only some 30 per cent of basic party cells in work establishments use the instrument of personnel policy to a satisfactory degree. Many first scretaries believe that they have practically no influence on the personal policy in their factories.

It is worth mentioning that today we have to do with a phenomenon where ideological reflection does not keep up with the needs of political practice. This is not instrumental in the consolidation the identity of the party as an organization affiliating people rallied around defined ideas and the programme. [sentence as received]

Issues related to strengthening of basic party cells are indissolubly linked with the shaping of responsible, active attitudes of party members.

According to the findings of our inspections, the active accounts for 25 per cent of members of a basic party cell, the group fulfilling elementary duties forms some 60 per cent, while members who actually do not fulfill even these duties account for 10-15 per cent. This means that a considerable number of party members regard their role in the party as rather passive.

After the 10th party congress we are facing new complex tasks, for the realization of which we have been struggling at various levels.

The attestation of work posts has been started with the Central Control-Audit Commission. The control-inspiring talks, mainly in the context of the realization of resolutions of the 10th congress were started with the central level: heads of ministries and voivodes.

We understand that to "begin from oneself" also pertains to us all, to all party levels. This beginning from oneself is not proceeding that easily. The addiction to address postulates "to the top," discerning evil solely outside oneself, ways of behaviour which were shaped throughout the years are also lingering in various links of social life, including party links.

While inspecting party sanctions tied with the results of the control carried out by the Supreme Board of Control on faults in the sugar beet gathering campaign, teams of the Central Control and Audit Commission stated that the deputy general manager of the "Garbow" sugar plant dismissed as a result of that control was entrusted with the same post at the "Opole Lubelskie" sugar plant, and the deputy general manager of the latter, also fired following a control of the Supreme Board of Control, was subsequently employed at the "Wlostow" sugar plant as deputy general manager.

Such phenomena, known as the "cadre reshuffle", are extremely harmful, even in individual cases, and call for decisive counteraction.

Another example. In 1986 the Supreme Board of Control, while carrying out inspection at the "Unitra" foreign trade enterprise, discovered serious financial mistakes and cases of signing agreements with foreign partners which brought the Polish side obvious losses. What consequences did those guilty bear? Work contracts were terminated with five people from the very top management. This, nonetheless, was not punishment. Two of them were assigned to posts abroad. The remaining three are still "active" in foreign trade on top managerial posts which are not lower than the previous ones.

How did the party organization at "Unitra" react to this? It is hard to give an unequivocal assessment in this matter. The executive called for party disciplinary measures while basic party cells decided not to punish. In the end there were no party disciplinary measures. By the way, when this party organization handled another matter in a principled way by punishing a department manager with a party reprimand for drinking alcohol, this had the opposite result. The punished manager was posted as deputy general manager at another foreign trade enterprise.

The Central Control-Audit Commission is conducting a party investigation into these matters.

Even so, we can see a sharper stance of the basic party cells towards their members. The struggle against negative phenomena such as breaching the principles of social justice, soullessness towards working people, abuse of posts, cliquishness, alcohol drinking, neglect of family. The majority of the over 4,900 people punished by basic party organizations in 1986 were punished for these reasons.

What is worthy of notice is the fact that the number of party disciplinary measures for mismanagement and waste has been increasing systematically in the overall number of party disciplinary measures. In 1982 such punishment constituted 13.9 percent of all punishments and 32 percent in 1986. A significant portion, that is 51 percent of all warning talks conducted by control and audit commissions pertained to irregularities revealed in economic management.

Among the people punished the the Control-Audit Commission 57 percent were representatives of party managerial cadres and in the first quarter of this year this share was even greater, reaching nearly 87 percent.

Our activities are not solely limited to party arbitration decisions -- we are conducting warning and control-inspirational talks with representatives of these cadres. We have held them with comrades:

-- Janusz Maciejewicz -- the minister of metallurgy and the machine industry,
-- Edward Grzywa -- the minister of the chemical and light industries,
-- Jerzy Wojcik -- the minister of foreign trade,
-- Bazyli Samojlik -- the minister of finance,
-- Jan Kaminski -- the president of the Board of the Central Union of Cooperatives,
-- Tadeusz Salwa -- the president of Krakow.

Similar talks are also conducted by local commissions. We will continue them.

We want the inspiring role of the Central Audit-Control Commission with regard to managerial cadres to bring measurable effects. That is why we refer back to the agreements reached during talks with the cadres, we require information about what was done by so and so a comrade in the implementation of the resolution of the 10th PUWP Congress. In the nearest future we will hold another such talk with Comrade Janusz Maciejewicz.

It is natural that the attention of the Central Audit-Control Commission should focus on the activity of managerial cadres. This is, of course, only a small fraction of the truth about these cadres. More could be said about their sacrifice, high qualifications, ability to handle complex situations which the realities of our economy supply. I also want to underscore that efficient, engaged managerial cadres find in our commissions an ally, defence against that which hinders its initiative and work.

We are entering a difficult period in the implementation of the provisions of the second stage of economic reform. There are also many negative phenomena in our economic life: waste, poor production quality, general inefficiency of the economy. I think that precisely these two matters: support for the reform and countering the negative phenomena in the economy will be the main field of the practical verification of the responsibility of basic party cells and party members for the affairs of the country.

Jaruzelski Closes Plenum 24 May

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[Closing speech by PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski at the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw on 24 May]

[Text] Esteemed comrades! In implementing the decisions of the 10th congress, we have devoted today's plenum, for the first time in party history, to the issue of strengthening the primary party organizations. They represent the party's foundation and its main frontline forces. It is the primary organizations that are of decisive importance for the party's presence and appearance among work forces and other milieus.

The talks were lively, multifaceted, and critical. But because of this they were also creative and constructive. The invited comrades' energetic participation in the talks enriched the participants and brought them closer to the realities of life.

No marks are given for plenary sessions, of course, and no grades for higher and lower merit and importance are meted out. But one can say for sure about the fourth plenum that it was good and important.

The talks raised key problems concerning the activity of primary party organizations. But after all, we did not merely discuss the condition they are in; we discussed our entire party and the functioning of the single organism that consists of primary and branch party organizations and party cells, starting with us, the Central Committee. For the party is neither a great edifice with a multitude of desks and telephones, nor a "grass-roots movement." It has to be a microcosm of all party bodies and party levels. The fourth plenum consolidates and enhances the bonds between them.

Our talks were permeated with the spirit of socialist renewal. Two paths continue to be of decisive importance for it. The first of these is the reform to the economy and the entire economic mechanism in such a way as to overcome the effects of the crisis, accelerate the country's development, and create strong preconditions for improving society's life. The second path is the democratization of sociopolitical life so as to liberate more rapidly and use more effectively the collective potential of society's energy, knowledge, and capability.

During the toil of the latest years we have built bridgeheads for the "new"; we have advanced the process of profound transformations.

The present degree of normalization is a springboard for a steadfast, daily struggle for real normality -- for efficient functioning, modernity and effectiveness, and a clean social atmosphere for every component of our corporate lives, from the smallest to the largest.

The most important and decisive matter is to increase credibility, reestablish and perpetuate confidence, and tighten the party's bonds with the workers' class and society.

Why is this proceeding so slowly?

We have still not generally been able to convince society that we can afford to finish what we have started, and that we can afford consistency in implementing the principles of socialism, determination in the work of reform, and effectiveness in action.

Comrade Mieczyslaw Czerniawski correctly observed that many people associate the party with appeals, sessions, and resolutions. Even such a view of our work is exaggerated and even harmful, we cannot simply ignore it.

Painful experience has shown where an inability to break old habits, the discontinuation of essential transformations, a lack of determination, and the application of half-measures can lead. It has shown how much it costs to take leave of reality and fail to tackle new problems in time. It has shown what price is to be paid for ignoring the warnings of Lenin, the great realist, whereby "reality that has been chased out the door flies in through the window." Comrade Mariusz Gulczynski spoke about the dangers of half-measures. The creation of a kind of hybrid and attempts to reconcile the obsolete with the new bring about a situation where the old no longer functions and the road is blocked for the new.

The historical responsibility rests on our shoulders to ensure that the memorable report by the Central Committee commission on convulsions in PPR history never need have a sequel. An entire range of good and bad opinions, in total contrast to one another, appeared during the precongress talks. At a time when some primary bodies are already creating a model of action that suits the nineties, others are stagnant and falling far behind.

At the 20th plenum, I stressed the need to increase aid for weak, lame, and helpless organizations. I fully subscribe to Comrade Barbara Witkowska's view that the top party cells are still not doing enough in this direction.

My visit to Ursus reminded me once again about the 16th "working" plenum 34 years ago in Lodz. The Politburo carried out another assessment of its resolutions recently. There is clear progress, but there are also weak points, even very weak ones. [paragraph continues]

Criticism expressed at party sessions, factory meetings, and other occasions is not always addressed. Some managements do not supply their work forces with accurate, clear information about the work of enterprises. Many primary party organizations do not take advantage of the opportunity to invite nonparty workers and party sympathizers to joint meetings. There are not enough open party meetings being organized, and the nature of these does not particularly encourage participation. This was mentioned today.

Lenin's words on this subject are significant: "Our task is to tighten at all coasts the bonds that join communists to honest nonparty people. That is the only way to revive those of our party cells that sometimes lose their strength" This was said such a long time ago and is still a fresh thought and an important and valid one for us.

If one assessed our work according to the correctness of resolutions, we would already be considered at the stage of highly developed socialism. However, our work has to be measured by its results. Efficiently of implementation and determination are the deciding factors. Unfortunately, the situation here is not good.

I am addressing these words to all of us, including the comrades working in the Central Committee and central state and economic apparatus. The higher the level they occupy, the greater the demands made on them and the greater their responsibility.

We are becoming more and more a party that serves the people, a party that is open to various opinions and views, a party of real democratism. But life requires, and society and the workers' class expect, that we become a party that consistently implements its own decisions and a party that imposes strong discipline on itself and others. It must be a party that counts on those who are ambitious, efficient, and responsible.

The economic reform occupied much space in the talks. This proves the importance of the problem. Today there is nothing more important for Poland and the party.

One must agree with the words of Comrade Marian Truszowski that the state of the economy has enormous bearing on the party's position. Difficulties give rise to concern and this is discouraging. However, another view expressed from this podium is equally valid: That to a major extent the state of the economy depends on the quality of broadly-conceived party work. This is an organic interdependence. The conclusions are obvious.

Numerous interesting and valuable proposals were put forth during the talks. We regard them as an important fourth plenum contribution to the consultations on the subject of the theses of the second reform stage. However, this reform does not only involve economic issues but also social, class, and ideological ones. Some comrades suggested that these issues be clearly outlined. We will do this during the fifth plenum. Today I only want to make a few comments.

The reform process initiated by the party is full of contradictions and, sometimes, conflicts. At play here is not only what people have become accustomed to and convinced of but also direct interests. In many cases, one has to tackle the moods prevalent inside departments, factories, and industrial branches and shoulder the burden of unpopular issues.

It is true that some difficulties besetting this or that collective are sometimes the result of causes beyond that collective's control. For example, we know how keenly supply shortages are felt by industry. However, the most important thing is to ensure that criticism of shortcomings should not turn into passiveness and a philosophy of purely objective difficulties. Complaints and grievances do not represent the essence of party criticism. Party criticism is reflected most of all by a spirit of searching, by being on the offensive, and by being consistent.

Here are a few examples. The construction combine in Bytom found itself in a very difficult financial situation in 1985, on the verge of bankruptcy. A radical program was worked out on the primary party organization's initiative; the number of construction sites was reduced; managers, foremen, and team leaders were assigned specific and individual tasks; discipline was tightened; and a war on waste and drunkenness was declared. This year the combine's situation has improved markedly. A quarter of its annual tasks was actually performed during the first quarter. Unfortunately, this is an extremely rare example as far as the construction industry is concerned.

Even in very good enterprises there are considerable reserves that can be put to use. Again on the initiative of its primary party organization, the Krakow-based "Energopol II" hydrotechnical construction enterprise has taken on work not previously tackled by any Polish enterprise. Foreign equipment that had come to the end of its useful life was purchased for the price of scrap metal. The enterprise overhauled the equipment on its own without spending hard currency. It has mastered technological processes that have been in use in only four firms in the world so far. This has saved several million dollars. These technological processes are being used and will continue to be used in building dams and reservoirs in the country. They are also about to be exported.

There are more and more positive examples. However, there is still a significant area of elementary shortcomings. These shortcomings call not only for the proverbial divine retribution but also for action by the prosecutor and the courts.

In half of the workplaces inspected by the Supreme Chamber of Control last year, losses caused by poor production quality were higher than in 1985. They exceeded a total of Z81 billion on a national scale.

In nearly two-thirds of the enterprises inspected, irregularities were noted in establishing and applying norms for the consumption of materials and fuels. So, in a situation of enormous supply difficulties and sharp criticism of them, there is still senseless consumption and waste.

The duty to tell the truth also makes it necessary to recall that our hosts in Ursus have not managed to improve quality. In the first quarter of this year, the State Technical Inspectorate of Agriculture had to reject almost 17 percent of the C330-M tractors, 25 percent of the C360 tractors, and over 23 percent of the C363P tractors. I think the excellent Ursus work force will succeed in overcoming this problem, just as it has achieved a high standard of rationalization, for which we warmly congratulate it.

Party-mindedness is a very broad concept. There is no doubt that it includes the quality of work, just as it does cost-conscious and efficient economic management and receptivity to innovation. [paragraph continues]

It is difficult to speak of leadership when garbage [buble] is produced by party hands both in laboratories and on factory floors. Work quality is therefore not only an economic category but also an ideological and moral one. Equally important criteria are an adherence to social justice and a sensitivity toward people's affairs. A working person should know that a party organization is a spokesman favoring an absolute respect for the law and fair practices that are ethically pure, open, and free of favoritism and various kinds of intrigue. He should know that the primary party organization supports and defends him whenever harm threatens. As Comrade Kazimierz Cichecki has correctly observed, the duty of all party cells is to go hand in hand with the trade unions in these matters and to give assistance in the struggle to ensure that everyone should receive what he is truly entitled.

But there are also situations where the party organization has to go against the tide and state clearly that bowing to pressure and a failure to accept feasible possibilities are against the general social interest and turn against the interests of work forces themselves sooner or later.

A marriage between economic reality on the one hand and social justice and material and ethical factors on the other occurs in the system of work brigades. The Refurbishing-Construction Combine in Chelm is an example. Using the traditional organization of work, it took a team of six workers 10 months to put up a building. But in the brigade system, they put up a comparable building twice as fast. Worthy of emphasis is the experience of "Romet" in Bydgoszcz, "Vis" in Rawa Mazowiecka, and "Hydrobudowa" in Katowice, of which Comrade Mikolaj Malcher spoke yesterday.

Implementing the third plenum resolution, the Politburo has presented you, comrades, with an assessment of the development of the brigade system also on a voivodship level. This assessment should encourage the drawing of appropriate conclusions. We are not turning this into a "race," but remaining too far behind is not the best testimony for a party organization.

I think that this subject will be discussed this coming Tuesday when leading party members meet party organizations and work forces in plants to hold individual talks with workers about the results of this plenum.

The discussion about the second stage of the economic reform has begun. The party will discuss the principles of this stage with work forces, all communities concerned, and all the people. The party will not strive for easy agreement and applause. It will strive for understanding and for support for the necessary tasks we are facing. The party will strive for as many real initiatives and deeds as possible to create the social climate and material conditions to achieve an economic breakthrough.

The second stage will either be a renunciation of the easy ways of doing things or will not take place at all because as far as the quality of Polish performance, economic management, technical ideas, organizational efficiency, and general management are concerned it is almost high noon. We will not be able to avoid today's challenges or bide our time over them. This kind of attitude would amount to a modern version of opportunism vis-a-vis the party's ideas and tasks and Poland's most vital needs, prospects, and future. Things must be more difficult so they can get better, so the country's life may be transformed in the next few years. This is a great national test of maturity.

Comrades, the Politburo report presented by Comrade Jozef Baryla, Comrade Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak's speech, and various speeches from the floor confirmed cadre policy principles detailed by the 13th plenum. [paragraph continues]

However, these speeches also asserted that the implementation of these principles is encountering considerable difficulties and many reservations. Sociological studies conducted recently by the Academy of Social Sciences revealed a worrying signal: Most of those questioned thought that the basic condition for promotion was formal qualifications and loyalty to plant management. On the other hand, ingenuity and independent thinking and doing things were considered a barrier. And yet, more than ever before, Poland needs creative, progressive, and responsible people -- so-called restless spirits, that is, people who are bold in tackling difficult tasks, expressing new ideas, and taking risks. Such people often drop through the sieve of cadre policy, which, at the same time, is too slow in getting rid of the people who are passive, mediocre, and only on marking time. You are what the people you gather around you and promote are. This criterion should be consistently applied in this year's cadre reviews and in evaluating leadership skills of the people in the party and state apparatus.

The correct realization of cadre policy requires this policy to be open and above board so that there is no hint of behind-the-scene deals and secret arbitrary evaluatons. This is a condition for objective correctness and social approval.

Let me again cite Lenin's words as I already did at the 10th congress: "The mass of workers, peasants, and intellectuals include large numbers of talented and honest nonparty people who should be entrusted with more important posts in economic construction, while giving the communists the right of necessary control and initiative. But nonparty people should also control the communists."

We will be bolder in dong this and will make it possible for nonparty people to advance and to assume leading posts, but we will do this only for nonparty and not antiparty people, the ones Comrades Witoslawa Giedrojc and Stanislaw Klama spoke about. The party does not regard itself as the owner of this Republic, nor is it going to make apologies for its own existence.

People who think that it is possible to make economic progress and to develop under socialism without the party are profoundly mistaken. Except for ferocious enemies and incurable politickers, every realistic Pole is aware of this. This is one of the crucial platforms of agreement.

Developing the ideas of the Politburo report, participants in the discussion comprehensively viewed the relationship between the administration and the party and voiced many interesting opinions, including controversial ones. It is only human that these views were influenced by people's personal situations and ideas, depending on their functions, communities, and even regions.

Perhaps it sounds paradoxical, but these differences show that only a genuine and not a decreed opposition, the political wisdom and culture of groups, and harmonious work of partners are able to ensure a high effectiveness of activity. Comrade Halina Smialowska-Ryker was most outspoken about this issue. We must learn how to act in this way and we must demand this kind of activity.

We must not attempt to stand in for plant managements in their current work. Managers, heads, and chairmen are legally responsible for the sectors entrusted to them. We must ensure for them the necessary powers, working conditions, and a favorable climate.

At the same time, we will take care of the party organizations' status to ensure that their constitutional and statutory rights are respected.

In other words, a secretary and activist must be a good worker and a manager must be a good party member and an activist in his parent primary party organization. He should help to strengthen its position and authority by his personal example.

A few words about criticism. Responding to the criticism of their errors and weakenesses, some managers try to react by proving that "white is black," to put forward objective reasons, and to thoroughly ignore or play down that which should and could have been done. Party cells, including those at higher levels, at times try to back by various expedients the attempts to create such defensive arguments.

The party continues to learn how to deal with criticism but this learning must be urgently accelerated. In this connection I am pleased to recall my visit to the Katowice Voivodship Committee where at the voivodship conference I spoke about untapped reserves and various things that were neglected. Some time later, Comrade Bogumil Ferensztajn sent me some self-criticial information about decisions and activities that produced tangible results. It is unfortunate that this example has few imitators.

Comrades, progress in cadre development is closely related to reviews of organizational structures and the certification of jobs, which is a complicated and difficult process, one that lays bare contradictions and old habits and one in which various interests clash. That is why attempts continue to be made to resist this process and to "talk it to death." Meaningful commitment and efforts to overcome the habit of approving changes for others while rejecting them for oneself are great tasks for all party echelons.

We began reviews with ourselves. Comrade Kazimierz Cypryniak presented proposals on how to change the Central Committee's internal structure and to reduce positions in its apparatus. We will continue to work on these and other proposals to ensure that changes are effective.

We must radically accelerate these changes in other structures of state, economic, and social life. Party echelons, organizations, and members must advocate and take a lead in accomplishing this task.

Let me say a few words about certification of jobs in plants. This certification is not faring too well. It was fashionable to talk and talk about certification for a few months after the 10th congress, but its implementation has been a weak point. Efforts to streamline the work norms continue to lag, people are averse to more decisive measures, and administrative posts are left "untouched."

Still, positive examples can be found. In the Harnam cotton plant in Lodz the initial certicifation of one-third of the jobs demonstrated that organizational improvements enable a single worker to service 11 instead of eight spools. It is estimated that the results of certification will help raise productivity by about 15 percent.

The experience of the ORGMASZ Institute of Engineering Industry Organization, whose organizational structure has been greatly simplified, has acquired valuable experience. The number of plants was reduced from 18 to 7, 50 percent of the managerial posts were eliminated, and manpower was reduced by over 50 percent.

These examples, unfortunately still rather few, show the certification of jobs produces specific results where managements are up-to-date in thinking, where party organizations are energetic, and where self-management groups and trade unions are good managers.

It is the duty of primary party organizations to see to it that workers whose jobs are being certified are always equal members of the certification commissions, that certification includes workers and office workers at the same time, and that it encourages respect for work and its thrifty distribution. The party organization must also take care of those who have to change jobs and even their qualifications at times, although it seems that this threat is at present not at all that great.

Some comrades, especially Comrade Slawomir Tabkowski, told us that some people did not understand the role and position of the party, were afraid that it might be weakened, and that its functions might be diluted because of the extensive agenda of PRON, workers self-management bodies, trade unions, and consultations with the people -- in a word, because of the new, democratic shape of our social life. Such fears are a patent error.

If our party is to be the same party -- the Marxist-Leninist party -- it must not stay the same. [sentence as published] It must be bold and creative in reforming its workstyle because the genuine and not illusory and fictitious strength of the party depends on two factors. The first is its internal cohesion, ideological process and identity; the second is the range of social trust and support, the range of national agreement, and the range of permanence of alliances. The one cannot do without the other. This was one of the reasons for our past breakdowns, crises, and defeats. We spoke about this at the 10th congress.

That is why, as comrades were right to demand, the party must take greater care of consolidating its internal ideological condition. At the same time, it must strengthen its ties with the masses, intensify the dialogue, and expand democratic prospects without ever narrowing them down, because only the policy that unites the people for the sake of socialist Poland's overriding interests and does not repel people is correct.

Today the political struggle deprives the adversary of his field of action to create an atmosphere that favors differing views, criticism, and bold proposals. The party will not be deflected from its program and political line, but it does not regard itself as infallible. Defending its principles, the party knows that its raison d'etat means that every party member, activist, and echelon must be right in every case.

You cannot force social life into a scheme. Creating room for those forms of social life that stem from a genuine need to act and effectively solve problems is an inalienable requirement of socialism, one that is consistent with the working people's aspirations. Let me cite Comrade Stanislaw Bar's words: "The man in the street is aware of as much democracy as he can see with his naked eye in his plant, in offices, and in his housing settlement."

Thousands and thousands of social organizations and various bodies of socialist self-government are active in Poland. The party statute obliges party members to participate in them and to stimulate their useful militancy.

The old practice stipulated that this should be done superficially and in the course of formal duty, so to speak. But now the crux of the matter is that we must act from within, be in the midst of all forms of social life, and in this way win trust, respect, and support.

It is easy to clamor for democracy; it is difficult to observe democratic rules in practice and even more difficult to win open disputes and to gain a majority support.

The path to nonparty people is action and not lamenting and grumbling. Wise citizens are with us when we act, lead, and struggle and not when we indulge in laments.

There is a Poland of persevering efforts, creative initiative, and bold reforms and there is a Poland of myths, fussing, and negative critical attitudes. There is no place in the latter Poland for a party member.

Comrades! Adoption of the political thought of the 10th congress sometimes proceeds in a superficial manner. New slogans serve as a screen for old practices. The accusation that was often repeated before the fourth plenum, whereby the country's renewal is being verbalized, is an important warning for us.

The fourth plenum has forcefully recalled the 10th congress instruction to eliminate bureaucratic forms and shorten the distance between party cells and primary party organizations.

It is workers' communities in particular that are calling for this. They do not agree with their party's becoming encrusted in officialdom. They sharply criticize the distance that sometimes emerges between what is said inside a committee and what directly concerns working people inside their workplace.

The 10th congress slogan "Face the Primary Organizations" is not always accorded the seriousness it deserves. There are still frequent signs of primary party organizations being treated like institutions to whom instructions are passed on and left on their own in the teeth of difficulties. This has been mentioned with bitterness today, and members of small primary party organizations have written to the Central Committee and presented such facts.

One should accord all the more recognition to the growing number of party cells that are shaking off dictatorial forms of action, restricting the number of instructions and reports, and laying emphasis on their presence among the work forces in rural areas and wherever else party inspiration and support are necessary.

A party meeting is the first forum at which concern is signaled, questions asked, and conclusions voiced. This should be a forum of authentic discussion on every topic that interests people. Silence is a sign that the party is discussing matters, but only in corridors and in hushed tones or, what is particularly dangerous, that it is removed from the reality of social moods.

It is indifference, cynicism, and boot-licking that should make us feel bitter, and not a difference in opinion, "sticking one's neck out," and bold proposals. We must get used to the fact that we are living in a whirl of contradictions. In today's talks, too, we have heard a lot of contradictory views. But the confluence of such views leads to comprehensive assessments and optimum decisions. So this is not weakness, but strength. However, this strength is based on one basic condition: an end to discussion must be accompanied by a feeling of responsibility, the implementation of decisions, and inviolable decisions.

During the talks preceding the fourth plenum, it was said that the weakness of the work of the primary party organizations stems mainly from their inconsistency in implementing their own resolutions, coupled to which is the fact that they adopt vague resolutions that are not addressed to anyone in particular and that fail to answer the question "how." The weakest factor is control over implementing decisions and tasks.

Leadership means, above all, the ability to convince, reconcile, and win over. It is not done by words alone, but mainly by deeds, force of argument, and effects. It is those things that determine whether the concept of service to society gains a full and convincing meaning.

This concept means a feeling of responsibility in front of one's own work force and milieu, and in front of the workers' class and entire nation at the same time.

It means a desire to hear opinions and avail oneself of corporate wisdom.

It means party-like, communist culture and modesty.

It means sensitivity toward human problems and concerns. An important gauge for the performance of this function is the extent to which citizens look to party organizations for help and the assessment society makes of this process.

In surveys conducted by the Public Opinion Research Center, almost 33 percent of respondents said that someone close to them has seen in their own party cell or organization the proverbial last ray of hope prior to the injustice, harm, or unjustified worry about to befall him.

This is a cause for optimism and pessimism at the same time. Optimism, because the party is a guardian of socialist justice in the eyes of so many people and even helps when others are powerless to do so or are indifferent. Pessimism, because a considerable percentage of these problems ought to be resolved by the institutions that have been created for this purpose. And such institutions do contain primary party organizations and PZPR members. Now that the fourth plenum is over, they should once again consider whether they are doing everything possible for the credibility and prestige of their party and socialist state.

Comrades! We all share the concern that the party is growing old. The influx of young people into our ranks is incommensurate with requirements and potential. Replying to our questionnaire, Comrade Stanislaw Kalkus was indeed right when he wrote that it is impermissible to abandon oneself to one's memories and yield to the pressure of the past, and that to win the battle for the young generation the party must become the standard bearer of new goals, new methods, and new tasks wherever it is. I will allow myself to add the following: If you want to change, modernize, and accelerate Poland's development, then come with us!

One will not manage to win over the generation that will be middle-aged by the end of this century if all one can offer is small-scale stabilization and half-measures. We will only attract this generation if we go all-out. We will be attractive to this generation if we base ourselves on modernity and on an efficient and rational organization of life, and if we display a complete readiness to encounter bold initiatives, ideas, and innovation.

Referring to his own personal experience, Comrade Jerzy Jastrzebski stressed that a climate like this is the best medicine for passiveness and indifference, as well as for an inclination toward internal, and also unfortunately external, emigration.

Young people compare our sense of reality sharply. We should not fear such comparisons. However, these comparisons should not be shallow and they should take all circumstances into account; they should not deal with the facade alone, but rather with the entire fabric of the matter; and social aspirations should be seen from the view of which path to choose to reach prosperity, and not from the view of consumption as if it were an entity separate from work quality and economic management.

It is only natural that young people are different from us. We must not be angry about this. The point is that this difference should signify a keeping up with the times and not running away from them, and that it should be progressive in its aspiration for changes -- quite simply, that it should be revolutionary.

We have included in the party program an ambitious, realistic view of the future, a view that is worthy of Poland. However, this great chapter of the future is gathering dust on the shelves. Although almost 1 year has gone by, we have done little to translate this vision into the language of the young generation and convincingly turn the implementation of this vision into a past that leads to collective and individual success.

Comrade Wladyslaw Plewniak scored a bull's-eye when he said that for young people, a committee often means an official department or office, and not a place where one works with people. The conclusion to be drawn from this is that all party generations, including the oldest ones, should also learn how to view reality through the eyes of people in their twenties and thirties -- those who are now taking and will continue to take into their own hands more and more matters pertaining to their future.

I am speaking about the party's tasks and the duties of the ideological and educational front as a whole. But impulses must be born inside every primary party organization. This is a key matter for the future.

Comrades! With its transformations and difficulties today Poland is becoming part of the development stream that encompasses our entire community.

We consistently aim to make increasing use of the values of the international division of labor and socialist integration. Today this integration is assuming a qualitatively new shape. It is not a temporary fashion but a historically correct feature of the present stage.

Cooperation with the Soviet Union has yielded particularly fruitful results recently. It is here that we note the greatest and fastest progress. A new, broad, and bold approach toward cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples in ideology, science, and culture was expressed in the recently-signed Polish-Soviet declaration.

The Politburo has made the appropriate executive decisions. New political and organizational tasks stem from them and for the primary party organizations.

All this is giving our country a new chance. Integrating the material and intellectual potentials of the fraternal states and peoples is a way to win the race against time, accelerate development, and modernize. Every party organization is to receive a part of the tasks that will determine if Poland will become an increasingly strong partner in this process.

Dear Comrades! Many sad and bitter things have been said from this rostrum. This is not an expression of pessimism. On the contrary, it reflects the worst of the situation already behind us. We are stronger, so we can take more. Great is the contribution made by the people of our party and aktivs, who have withstood the greatest trial and who continue to shoulder the main burden of the tasks.

Presenting a soldierly opinion, Comrade Michal Tarczynski said that the command "at ease" is prevalent inside the party, whereas the current command ought to be "march fast." Today it even ought to be "on the double"! And while on the subject, one might note somewhat in jest that the reverse of "at ease" is "attention." And in the language of marches, this would tend to mean a loud tramping of feet. But what we are interested in is a normal, even, quick step.

Because of this it is necessary to expose shortcomings, overcome barriers, and implement the 10th congress resolution with consistency and increasing effectiveness.

It is a good thing that our talks have been accompanied by such high hopes. But it would be bad if there appeared a feeling of expectation that the plenum would radically alter the situation on its own and that primary party organizations would be stronger and tougher starting tomorrow. Such things do not happen. The harvest of discussions contained in the Central Committee's assessments and decisions is just the beginning. Reality changes not by words but by deeds, not by a resolution on its own but by the persistent implementation thereof.

The general social impulse toward efficiency, innovation, and acceleration must begin with us, the party.

Poland is still weighed down with the ballast of the effects of the crisis and delays. But it is already profoundly transformed and reborn to toil, carry out reforms, and develop further.

Our party's great contribution to the exceptionally difficult work of the latest years testifies to its unshakable patriotism. Although there are still many obstacles ahead of us, what is certain is that we will add a new, worthy record of our work to the cause of the workers' class, nation, peace, and socialism.

Resolution Views Party Role in Life

AU011533 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 May 87 p 3

[Fourth PZPR Central Committee plenum resolution "concerning an increase in the role of primary party organizations in the sociopolitical and economic life of People's Poland"]

[Text] Chapter I

1. The PZPR Central Committee approves the assessments, conclusions, and tasks contained in the Politburo report entitled "With A Feeling of Concern for an Increased Role of Primary Party Organizations [POP's] in the Sociopolitical and Economic Life of People's Poland" and in the concluding speech by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary.

The PZPR Central Committee obligates all POP's to fully implement this resolution. The next party meetings should define ways of implementing the decisions of the fourth plenum and should establish concrete tasks for party members, taking into account conditions inside their areas as well as their own needs.

2. The PZPR Central Committee appreciates the direct contribution of POP's to the preparations of the plenum, as well as the contributions of central and regional party aktivs. The broad-scale preparations, especially the talks within POP's on the subject of the Politburo theses, meant that party members and candidate members had a better understanding of the problems stemming from the current phase of socialist development in Poland. A creative, critical, and self-critical assessment of party activity was thus encouraged. When the theses are submitted to the POP's, they will become a permanent source of inspiration to improve the work of party organizations and committees.

3. The PZPR Central Committee believes that the main party effort should be concentrated on effectively reforming the economy, enriching the forms and contents of socialist democracy, and expanding national accord. The contents of the fourth plenum should bring about high effectiveness in party ideological, political, and economic work. It is essential to continue the work -- started by the ninth congress -- of consolidating POP's, which should result in their greater initiative, independence, and responsibility. It is essential to revive their ideological work and make their implementation of the decisions of the 10th PZPR Congress more effective and steadfast.

The processes of socialist renewal and reform in Poland correspond to the revolutionary principles of restructuring and acceleration in the Soviet Union. An exchange of thought and experience provides greater motivation for our activity and improves the conditions for comprehensive cooperation between our countries and parties. The "Declaration on Polish-Soviet Cooperation in the Spheres of Ideology, Science, and Culture" is opening up new prospects.

Chapter II

The PZPR Central Committee believes that, to perform the tasks of the 10th congress effectively, the POP's should do the following:

1. So that they may increase their role in providing leadership and service within their community, they should:

-- See to it that their parent POP possesses high prestige and perpetuate its credibility and trust within the area, as well as its openness and the authenticity of its action. They should solve matters of particular importance to work forces and the environment in a militant manner;

-- Consistently observe the duty to lead party members in professional and social work, perform party tasks and statutory duties, and present party policy energetically;

-- Assure greater sensitivity toward human affairs, problems, and grievances and see to it that words and deeds conform to each other;

-- Shape the party members' feeling of responsibility for the situation within their area and make every area professionally, socially, and politically active;

-- Improve cooperation between party organizations, managements, workers' self-management bodies, and trade unions in raising the efficiency of enterprises, caring for the affairs of work forces, and adhering to general social interests;

-- Inspire party members within representative and self-management bodies, trade unions, youth associations, and other social bodies, as well as those performing leadership functions in the state and economic administration, to energetically implement party policy;

-- Use their powers concerning the cadre policy as specified in Point 33 of the party statute and in the "Principles of PZPR Cadre Policy." Preference should be given to capable and resourceful people committed to socialist renewal. The promotion of leading workers and young people should be accelerated. Nonparty people should be recommended for leadership posts more boldly. The method of gleaning candidates for leadership posts by means of competition should be propagated. Cadre decisions should gain social approval. Those cadres recommended by the party should be thoroughly assessed. Those who stand out by virtue of their personal qualities should be supported, and those guilty of neglect in carrying out their duties should be given warning talks and have their party recommendations withdrawn, if necessary. There should be a principle-minded reaction against conduct that clashes with the PZPR statute or the principles of social coexistence;

-- Step up their control activity, identify and remove the causes of dissatisfaction in their areas, and examine and react to conclusions, postulates, and complaints from people, and to all forms of criticism.

In cooperation with the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate, POP's should direct energetic party members, especially young ones, to the inspectorate. At party meetings, POP's should be applied to those guilty of neglect or abuse, with suitable official, and even legal, consequences.

2. To improve the quality and effectiveness of party work, the POP's should:

-- Make the implementation of party resolutions, including those adopted by the POP's themselves, subject to greater discipline; assess the results achieved; and adjust methods of work with a view of making work more effective;

-- Impose higher demands on party members and candidate members and increase the role of criticism and self-criticism in improving party work and improving the situation within the workplaces and areas;

-- Step up preventive work and give not only punishment but also more frequent awards and distinctions;

-- Hold internal talks prior to the national conference of PZPR delegates and, acting in accordance with the 10th congress resolution, concentrate on consolidating party work and provide an honest assessment of the ideological, political, ethical, and professional attitudes of party members and candidate members;

-- See to it that party meetings fulfill their primary function as the supreme authority of any POP, a basic forum of discussion, and a platform where political views and culture are created, where party members are ideologically and organizationally united, and where their energy is inspired;

-- Consolidate the position of departmental party organizations and groups and impart to them tasks that encourage individual work with party members and candidate members;

-- Carry out intensive work to develop the party ranks, establish a proper class and generation structure within them, and deploy party forces;

-- Seek new and more effective platforms and methods of joint activity with nonparty people and listen carefully to what they have to say; seek social, economic, and political tasks within one's area that could be jointly implemented by party and nonparty people; and suggest to distinguished nonparty people that they join the party;

-- Carry out regular training work with candidate members, assess the results thereof, and remove weaknesses;

-- Increase the status of youth organizations inside factories and the community and permit the young generation to take part in reforming the economy and in sociopolitical transformations; animate party work among young people and make it more attractive to them; and increase the role of youth organizations in recommending candidates for party membership;

-- Inspire and organize a battlefront against social pathology, especially alcoholism; identify and remove the causes of social pathology; and shape socialist interpersonal relationships based on human respect, work ethics, respect for the law, and respect for justice and moral principls;

-- Safeguard the party veterans' living conditions and include them in party and social work more often.

3. To revive their ideological lives, to shape dedicated attitudes among party members, and to liberate creative criticism and innovative thought and action, the POP's should:

-- Publicize Marxist-Leninist knowledge by means of various forms of party training, develop ideological-educational activity among party and social circles that concentrates on key national development problems, and propagate the norms of the socialist way of life;

-- Shape and enrich the ideological motivation of party members and candidate members;

-- Pay more attention to publicizing the PZPR program during party education and explain party policy and the processes occurring in the world today;

-- See that party training curricula suit the level, interests, and needs of party members; modernize party training and make it more attractive; and organize open party meetings, inviting nonparty activists to them, especially young people and members of the self-management bodies and social organizations;

-- Wage an energetic struggle against the political adversary; reveal the details of his activity that harms Poland and the workers' class, and oppose the false opinions and view he puts forth;

-- Ideologically inspire centers of science, education, and culture, as well as artists' associations and unions to influence the nation's spiritual life in a way that conforms to the ideals of socialist humanitarianism; and initiate research into key problems of socialist construction in Poland;

-- Develop the educational function of workplaces and places for the dissemination of culture, such as museums, radio and television, and publications, and see to it that information is open, objective, and credible.

4. To accelerate the economic reform, to consistently implement its second stage, and to intensify qualitative changes in the economy of enterprises the POP's should:

-- Explain to party members and workers collectives the essence of the second stage, its importance for the country's future and people's living conditions, and its impact on the economic management in enterprises and list the resulting tasks for party organizations in plants;

-- Mobilize social opinion in plants favoring measures supporting reform changes in plants and stimulate an enterprising spirit, enthusiasm for innovations, the restructuring of production, and the effectiveness and vigor of exports;

-- Take special care over work quality, regard work as a party duty and something highly dignified, carry out periodic public assessments of work, stimulate aspirations and motivation, and promote various forms of individual and collective competition to boost production quality and effectiveness;

-- Evaluate the implementation of reform mechanisms in individual enterprises and take into account the reform's economic, social, class, political, and ideological results and, primarily, its compatibility with the principle of socialist social justice;

-- Encourage social forces in plants to actively and constructively support the reviews of organizational structure and the certification of jobs, give priority to the brigade system of work organization, remove subjective barriers and resistance to technological and organizational progress, back and popularize rationalizers and inventors, boost the party organizations' economic-educational impact, and propagate the best practical examples and models;

-- Analyze work forces' moods, better study sources of tensions and conflict, encourage plant managements, self--management bodies, and trade unions to solve conflicts in line with reform principles, that is, self-financing and wages for work actually done, and draw conclusions from the situation in plants to promote economic progress and accelerate development;

-- Set up the struggle against bad economic management, waste, bad organization, poor work discipline, and disregard for public property;

-- Adapt party work in plants to the conditions resulting from the second stage of the reform and foster a sense of responsibility for the efficiency and development of enterprises among party members, nonparty workers, and self-management and trade union activists.

Chapter III

The PZPR Central Committee instructs all Central Committee departments and all party committees to raise the status of the POP and to provide the best conditions for social activities.

1. To accomplish these goals party committees will seek to:

-- Raise and level off the standards and effectiveness of work done by the POP, encourage and assist weaker and passive organizations, and effectively propagate the best experience;

-- Accelerate and intensify the review of organizational structures and the certification of jobs;

-- Carefully review the cadres of party workers and ensure that this review is honest and objective in all areas of state, economic, and public life;

-- Supply the POP with complete current information about the performance of their plants (institutions), about production results, and about difficulties and the ways to overcome them;

-- Foster consistent and close contacts between party authorities, managing cadres, and party organizations, especially those operating among workers and peasants;

-- Respond vigorously and effectively to criticism and proposals made by the POP and party members;

-- Ensure the authority and ideopolitical prowess of the first secretaries of the POP by promoting instruction and training carried out mainly in community groups, and by other measures;

-- Invite POP first secretaries to meetings of the executive bodies and to plenums of party committees;

-- Organize working meetings between voivodship committee secretaries and POP first secretaries;

-- Organize field sessions of party committee executive bodies, especially in those areas in which some party organizations need assistance and some produce good experience that should be propagated;

-- Evaluate the performance of POP's that have not admitted any party candidates in the past 2 years.

2. Party committees will actively improve the style of party work and counter formalism and bureaucratism, and for this reason they will:

-- Limit their accountability activities to collecting data on the effectiveness of the party organizations' performance, in line with the Central Committee's system of evaluation;

-- Reduce the number of reports written by the POP and party committees on the sociopolitical situation and on the course of political and internal party campaigns. Voivodship committees will ensure that this information is supplied by party aktivs.

3. Party committees will expand their political activities within the workers' class and will help increase the workers' influence on party policy. In particular, they will:

-- Consistently evaluate progress in implementing the 16th plenum resolutions;

-- Consistently analyze the moods and hopes of workers;

-- Activate workers' consultation teams attached to party committees;

-- Continue meetings of central and voivodship party and state authorities with work forces and their party organizations.

4. Voivodship, village, and similar committees will effectively assist party organizations in rural areas and will:

-- Set up party organizations in villages with village stewards and in plants without the POP;

-- Delegate rural intellectuals employed by the village administration, by institutions providing services for the village and agriculture, and by education to help the training work of those POP's that have private farmers as members;

-- Hold talks with some of the party members living in rural areas and belonging to the POP in urban plants, and ask them to transfer their membership to the POP in villages;

-- Oblige farming, party managing cadres in the voivodships to assist the rural POP in instruction and training work;

-- Ensure contacts between plant aktivs and the rural POP;

-- Develop various forms of cooperation with the POP in all sectors of farming;

-- Sponsor and assist the development of the amateur cultural movement in villages and set up clubs for the rural intelligentsia.

5. Committees will improve party training and, primarily, increase their effectiveness; will increase the number of lecturers, ensuring that their knowledge and skills to influence students continue to improve; will always improve the flow of party information from the POP to committees and vice versa; and will ensure and improve the direct and efficient flow of information about the most crucial and urgent problems of the working people from the POP to party committees, including the Central Committee.

Party echelons will improve the quality of the party schools' work and other methods of the party aktivs' training, will see that the POP's receive periodicals to suit their needs, and will increase the POP's methodical skills.

6. PZPR committees will see that the POP's work in the local offices of the state administration, in housing estates, in public service units, and in units servicing the population continue to:

-- Combat red tape, arrogance, and indifference, and improve services for the population;

-- Influence the performance of their offices and institutions and, on their own initiative, improve this performance in line with social needs and expectations;

-- Integrate the activities of the local party organizatins and the POP's activities in educational units, housing administration, housing cooperation, and other institutions providing services for the population;

-- Stimulate the militancy of party organizations at places of residence, and ensure that this militancy is backed by inhabitants' self-government bodies, cooperative self-government bodies, and social organizations, especially when solving the key problems of inhabitants in housing settlements.

The PZPR Central Committee instructs voivodship committees and first grade party echelons to consistently implement the Fourth Central Committee Plenum resolution and to regard its decisions as long-term tasks.

Signed; The PZPR Central Committee.
Warsaw 22-23 May 1987.

Eyes Post-Revolution Socialism

AU051545 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 May 87 p 3

[Fourth PZPR Central Committee plenum resolution: "On the 70th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution"]

[Text] The 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution is approaching -- an event that marked a turning-point in the modern history of mankind and gave a new direction to its development.

During the period that has elapsed since the victory of the revolution, the global situation has undergone fundamental qualitative changes. Socialism has become a world system. Imperialism's influence has been decisively curtailed. The colonial system has fallen apart. Anti-imperialist forces are changing or are fighting for changes in social and economic relations in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The revolutionary achievements of socialism have had a considerable influence on the material position of working people in socialist countries and on the extension of their rights.

The creative ideas of Marxism-Leninism have been affirmed, as have their lasting values, their capacity to set directions of socialist change and to generalize and draw conclusions from the successes that have been attained as well as from the mistakes and failures that have occurred.

The achievements of the land of the Soviets are great; they have been attained by Soviet society undere the leadership of Lenin's party. [paragraph continues]

They are: a system of social justice, the might of the Soviet state, its great economic potential, its rich culture, the expansion of science and education, national and ethnic equality, the quality of life enjoyed by citizens, and a consistent peace policy.

The ideas of the October Revolution are being continued and find contemporary expression in the process of restructuring, which encompasses all areas of life in Soviet society, set out at the 27th CPSU Congress. Restructuring is a bold and open approach to taking up the Leninist message -- a creative allusion to the essence of revolutionary tasks that takes account of the challenges that socialism faces on the threshold of the 21st century. The course of changes in the land of the Soviets attests to the vitality of our system. It bears fruit in the form of the peace and disarmament offensive and the international strengthening of forces fighting for a peaceful future for the world and freeing of mankind from the threat of nuclear destruction. The policies of the CPSU and the great tasks assumed by the Soviet people are being viewed with great hope today by the entire progressive world. The Polish people and the PZPR firmly and actively support them. We realize we are in this same current of great change and we are making an important contribution to it.

We are going back to the rich heritage of the common struggle of Polish and Russian revolutionaries; we are disseminating the truth about the important influence of the October Revolution on the rebirth of an independent fatherland after 123 years of captivity, and we refer with pride to the contribution made by hundreds of thousands of Poles to the Russian Revolution and the later development of the land of the Soviets. Generation after generation has cherished the memory of the decisive role played by the peoples of the Soviet Union in liberating our country from Hitlerite occupation, of Polish-Soviet comradeship-in-arms, and of the blood that was jointly shed in the struggle against German fascism.

Today we are bound together by the unity of socialist ideas and goals. This instills a new qualitative element into the history of our nations -- it is their historic achievement.

People's Poland and the Soviet Union are deepening comprehensive cooperation. The convergence of the ideals of the Polish renewal and the Soviet restructuring process are giving the enhancement of cooperation a particularly strong impetus today. The intensification of management, the expansion of socialist democracy, the openness of public life, the strengthening of the uniting of social goals with the needs and aspirations of the working man, and efforts to eliminate whatever hampers progress in every field create new possibilities for our friendship and collaboration. The integration of the material and intellectual capacities of fraternal societies is a way of winning the race against time, of accelerating development, and of achieving modernity. A broad and bold approach to the development of relations between our parties, states, and peoples finds expression in the declaration on cooperation in the fields of ideology, science, and culture and in the Long-Term Program for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation Through the Year 2000.

The Central Committee addresses the entire party -- all its members, allied parties, youth associations, social associations and organizations, work forces, rural inhabitants, the academic, educational, and cultural communities, and all citizens -- in celebrating the 70th anniversary of the revolution. We are combining historical reflection on the road that has been traveled with a view to the future. The lasting values of socialism, which lay at the basis of October, are assuming a new importance today. Using the lessons of the past, we are marking out new paths for the socialist development of Poland.

The PZPR Central Committee. Warsaw 22-23 May.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SOMALI PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Ceausescu's Dinner Toast

AU160920 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0721 GMT 16 Jun 87

["Toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu" at dinner given in honor of visiting Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre, on 15 June in Bucharest]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/6/1987 -- Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre, secretary-general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, president of the Somali Democratic Republic, comrades and friends:

It gives me great pleasure to greet you as guests of the Socialist Republic of Romania and warmly to welcome you -- also in this format -- to our country.

Your visit is an expression of the good friendly and cooperative relations between our states, parties and peoples, of our common wish to develop them more in future.

I have pleasant memories of the 1983 visit to the Somali Democratic Republic. The understandings and documents we both signed then -- like the others we signed during your 1981 visit to Romania -- laid a solid foundation and opened broad prospects to the Romanian-Somali relationship. What we agreed provided a comprehensive framework for a productive, mutually advantageous cooperation in areas of great importance for the independent economic and social development of our countries. I am convinced that the talks we started today will help find new ways and means to broaden and diversify further the Romanian-Somali collaboration and cooperation -- in the economy, technology, science, culture and other fields -- in the best interests of our states and peoples, for the benefit of the cause of international peace, detente and cooperation.

We in Romania appreciate Somalia's efforts to liquidate the heavy legacy of its colonial past, for the safeguarding and strengthening of its national independence and for its economic and social progress. As friends, we heartily wish the Somali people ever bigger achievements on its path of free and independent development, of building a new, dignified and prosperous life for itself.

During your visit you will be able to see more of the work and achievements of the Romanian people that is engaged with all its forces in the attainment of the thirteenth party congress targets to take Romania to a new, higher development stage and make it a medium-developed socialist country. We are greatly concerned to achieve the intensive growth and modernization of the national economy as a whole by setting it on the basis of the latest gains of the revolution in science and technology and we give priority to deepening revolutionary worker democracy, further improving the organizational framework that provides for the working people's direct participation in the administration of all fields of activity, of the entire society.

While showing steady concern to provide all conditions for the successful unfolding of socialist construction in our homeland, we also pay special attention to international developments, and actively promote a policy of collaboration, understanding and peace.

The international situation continues to be particularly serious and complex as an outcome of the unparalleled escalation of the arms race, of the nuclear one in particular, the existence and even aggravation of conflicts in various parts of the world, the furtherance of the policy of force and interference in the domestic affairs of other states, the continual deepening of the big economic and social gap between the developed and developing countries. Under such circumstances, the danger of another world war is growing, a war which, through the inevitable use of nuclear weapons, would virtually annihilate life on our planet.

Given these realities it can be assessed with good reason that the halting of the arms race and a passage to tangible measures of disarmament, nuclear first and foremost, the safeguarding of peoples', of individuals' major right to a free and dignified existence, to life and peace are fundamental problems of our days. Now more than ever before should all peoples, the peace-loving forces everywhere concert their efforts and cooperate still more closely to put an end to the policy of arming and stop the dangerous course toward tension and war, in defence of peace and life on earth.

Romania has been and militated resolutely for the liquidation of all nuclear arms in several stages, till the year 2000. We think that, taking the proposals made by the Soviet Union and the United States of America as a basis, an accord can be reached, already this year, on the withdrawal of medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe, as a first step toward eliminating all nuclear weapons from the continent and, further on, scraping all the nuclear arms from the world.

Our country also is firmly for a substantial cut in conventional weapons, troops and military spending. Taking concrete action along this line, Romania passed, in 1986, to a unilateral five-percent arms, troops and military expenditure cut consequent to a referendum in which virtually the whole people took part.

Given the ever closer interdependences characteristic of the current international life, we think that growing efforts should be made for the elimination of the threat and use of force from interstate relations and the settlement of all conflicts and disputes only by the peaceful way of negotiations held in a spirit of full equality and mutual respect. More particularly, efforts should be stepped up for a global, lasting and just peace in the Middle East. The calling of an international conference under UN aegis, to be attended by all the sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel, is of special importance in this respect.

We also hold the view that an undelayed end should be put to the Iran-Iraq war, and a passage be made to a political, negotiated resolution of all the problems between the two countries.

Along the same line, we think that the conflicts among various African states the problems between Somalia and Ethiopia included, territorial integrity and non-interference in internal affairs [sentence as received]. We declare for a strengthened role of the Organization of African Unity in promoting collaboration and cooperation among the states on that continent, in rallying their efforts for the ensurance of socioeconomic development and the consolidation of independence, in finding political solutions to the problems existing between some of them.

We back the Namibian people's fight under SWAPO [South West African People's Organization] leadership for the winning of national independence, declare against the policies of apartheid in South Africa and firmly condemn its acts of aggression on neighbouring states.

Romania has consistently militated for the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order, for an equitable resolution of the external debt problem which is an ever heavier burden on developing countries. To this end, we think that global negotiations should be held within the United Nations Organization between developing and developed countries to debate to solve all the problems related to the liquidation of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new world economic order based on the principles on full equality and equity.

The resolution of the complex problems facing our times requires the equal participation in the international life of all states, especially of the small and medium-sized countries, the developing and non-aligned countries that make up the great majority of world states and are directly interested in a policy of peace, independence and international collaboration.

I should like to note the fine collaboration between Romania and Somalia at the UN and other international bodies, and express my belief that this cooperation will strengthen still more in the future.

Comrade President, convinced that your visit to Romania, our talks and understandings will open fresh prospects to the many-sided collaboration between our countries, parties and peoples, I wish to toast:

-- your health, Comrade President Mohamed Siad Barre,
-- the friendly Somali people's progress and prosperity,
-- the steady consolidation of friendship and collaboration between our countries, parties and peoples,
-- peace and collaboration the world over.,
-- the health of you all.

Tour of Bucharest Units, Areas

AU161958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/6/1987 -- On June 16 in the afternoon Mohamed Siad Barre, secretary-general of the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party, president of the Somali Democratic Republic, the other Somali officials accompanying him, visited Bucharest.

The guests were accompanied by Ion Ceausescu, minister secretary of state, first deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee.

The call at the Baneasa Institute of Research, Design and Technical Engineering for Agricultural Mechanization offered the guests a general image of the achievements of the Romanian researchers and experts in designing and manufacturing high-tech, multi-purpose machinery and equipment, meant for the mechanization of farm works.

At the show arranged in the institute the main types of tractors for agriculture produced in different variants were presented. It was emphasized that the merits of the Romanian tractors earned fine appreciation in numerous countries of the world, some of them with rich traditions in the domain. Presented were also the major groups of machinery and installations -- sowing machines, combines, ploughs, irrigation equipment, outfit for land improvement and animal breeding.

The Somali head of state was also shown the latest types and variants of city and tout-terrain cars Dacia, Oltcit and Aro, as well a wide range of lorries built by Romanian enterprises.

In the visitor's book, the distinguished guest expressed his high appreciation of the achievements of the machine builders of Romania.

Next, some architecture works of high social, urban and civic interest under construction in the Romanian capital were visited, as well as the Dimbovita river complex development works.

At the end of the visit in the capital, President Mohamed Siad Barre was shown the modern constructions along the Victory of Socialism Avenue and the architectonic complex in the Republic House area.

EGYPTIAN DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVED 12-15 JUNE

Meets With Ceausescu

AU151417 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania and supreme commander of the Armed Forces of the SR of Romania, today received Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

The guest extended warm and friendly greetings from President of the Arab Republic of Egypt Muhammad Husni Mubarak. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu thanked the guest for the message and in turn extended warm and friendly greetings and best wishes to the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

During the meeting, the sides emphasized the Romanian-Egyptian relations of friendship and all-round cooperation and pointed out the decisive role of summit dialogues for their further development and strengthening. They stressed that cooperation between the armies of the two countries is also part of these good ties.

The sides also discussed certain aspects of the international political life. On this occasion, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated Socialist Romania's principled stand on a peaceful settlement of the Middle East situation and on the achievement of a global, just, and lasting peace in that area. He said that Romania advocates the convening of a UN-sponsored international conference on the Middle East, with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO, as legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and Israel.

The guest said that the important contribution made by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Socialist Romania to resolving the Middle East situation and establishing a lasting peace in that region is highly valued in the Arab Republic of Egypt.

During the talk, Romania's president stressed that, in the current most serious and complex international circumstances, it is necessary to do everything possible to halt the arms race, proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, reduce conventional weapons, forces, and military expenditures, and build a world without arms and wars, a world of peace and cooperation which can facilitate the free and independent development of all nations, along the road of socioeconomic progress.

[Bucharest AGERPRES in English at 1348 GMT carries the same report and adds the following:

The interview was attended by Col. Gen. Vasile Milea, minister of national defence, and Lt. Gen. Vasile Stanculescu, first deputy minister of national defence.

Present were Sa'd Abu Al-Kheyr, Egypt's ambassador to Bucharest, and Col. Sayed Abdel A Fattah Ahmed Elattal (spelling as received), military attache of Egypt to Romania.]

Talks With Oprea, Milea

AU151945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/6/1987 -- An Egyptian military delegation, headed by Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister, minister of defence and military production of the Arab Republic of Egypt, paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Romanian Ministry of National Defence, over June 12-15, 1987.

During the visit, the guests had an interview with Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania.

Talks were conducted between a Romanian military delegation headed by Colonel General Vasile Milea, minister of national defence, and the Egyptian military delegation, headed by Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah.

The fine relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples, that develop continuously in the spirit of the summit understandings, were emphasized on the occasion.

While in Romania the Egyptian guests visited military units as well as economic units and touristic spots.

PRC YOUTH DELEGATION VISITS CONSTANTA COUNTY

AU161829 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1652 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/6/1987 -- During their visit to Constanta County the Chinese youth delegation to the friendly meeting with representatives of the Romanian young generation were received by Mihai Marina, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the Constanta County RCP Committee. Reference was made to the good ties between the two parties, countries and peoples and, in that framework, between the Romanian and Chinese youth, between their revolutionary organizations. During the talk it was stressed that the possibility offered to the Chinese youths to get acquainted with the Romanian people's achievements, the work and life of the young generation in Romania, the friendly meeting would contribute to consolidating the friendship and collaboration between the young people in Romania and the People's Republic of China.

The programme of the meeting included visits to Constanta Port and Shipyard, to representative units of the municipality. Informing the guests about the activity of young people in the largest sea gate of the country, the secretary of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth] Committee on the port platform, Traian Ionescu, specified inter alia that more than 100 ships under Chinese flag lay anchor in the port every year as to only some twenty years ago.

Referring to the friendly meeting, the second between the Romanian and Chinese youth, Li Yonglin [spelling as received], secretary of the Communist Youth League Committee of Linfen [spelling as received], Shanxi Province, noticed that the most important advantage was the exchange of experience it occasioned. An example in this respect, he said, is the visit to the Danube-Black Sea Canal, a wonderful work from which we sought to extract what is representative to the UCY experience in acting so that the Romanian youth contribute to carrying out that project as they did to creating many other works of socialism.

CUBAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TRADE MEETINGS

FL152221 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1809 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] A delegation led by Mario Torres, director of the Consumer and Services Department of the Communist Party of Cuba's Central Committee, arrived today in Bucharest. During their stay in Romania, the Cuban delegation will exchange viewpoints on the food industry and the manufacturing and tourism sectors. The visitors will also tour production and service centers in the Romanian capital and other cities throughout the country.

KURIER REPORTS ON ROMANIAN MANEUVERS NEAR ORADEA

AU160907 Vienna KURIER in German 16 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] Parts of the Romanian Army carried out maneuvers in the area of Oradea, exercising defense against a presumed attack by armed forces from the "fraternal" socialist country Hungary. This is reported in the 20 April edition of the Samizdat paper TRANSYLVANIA NEWS, which is published by the Hungarian minority, which has reached Vienna only now.

Since the population was informed about the background of the maneuvers by the political officers of the Oradea Army Command, there have been assaults on Hungarian-speaking citizens by Romanians. The Hungarians, on the other hand, were dismayed that, because of the maneuver's assumption, the Romanian leadership was insinuating aggressive intentions on the part of their "mother country" Hungary.

U.S., USSR TERMED 'CLOSER' TO MISSILE TREATY

LD161608 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1453 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow, June 16 (TANJUG) -- After U.S. President Ronald Reagan's speech last night in which he announced that Washington and its Western allies had agreed to conclude a treaty with the Soviet Union on the limitation and elimination of medium-range and shorter-range missiles in Europe the Soviet news agency TASS today estimated that "much still remained unclear".

Estimating that Reagan's speech raised more questions than offered answers, TASS reminds that the U.S. President kept silent on the question of the 72 Pershing-1A missiles, formally part of the West German Bundeswehr, and said nothing about the operative-tactical missiles on ships and planes.

An article published in the military bulletin of the APN Soviet news agency, has shed more light on the state of Soviet-U.S. relations, revealing, for the first time, concrete disagreements between the two superpowers at the Geneva negotiations.

Among obstructions to reaching the agreement on the elimination of European missiles APN cites U.S. attempts to reduce the number of only the Soviet medium-range missiles in the first phase of disarmament and Washington's failure to abstain from deploying 100 Pershing-2 missiles with nuclear fueling on the territory from which they could threaten the USSR.

The Soviet news agency claims that the U.S. has no intention of eliminating the Pershing-2 and cruising [as received] missiles in Europe but rather intends to "transform" them into operative-tactical missiles Pershing-1B and cruising missiles with classic fueling.

The text clearly indicates that certain agreement on principle disarmament questions, which the USSR and the U.S. have already achieved, does not mean that things will go smoothly in concluding the agreement.

The impression is, however, that in spite of everything, the superpowers today are closer to concluding the agreement on missile disarmament than ever before.

REGULAR YUGOSLAV-BULGARIAN CONSULTATIONS HELD

LD162201 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jun (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today received Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who is on a visit to Belgrade attending regular consultations between the two departments.

During the consultations between Dusan Strbac, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Ivan Ganev views were exchanged on the situation regarding bilateral relations and prospects for their further promotion, as well as a number of open issues. Some topical international questions in the two countries' interest were also discussed.

UGANDAN PRESIDENT MUSEVENI ARRIVES 15 JUNE

Visits Tito Memorial

LD151730 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1640 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Jun (TANJUG) -- Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni arrived this afternoon on an official visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency. President Museveni and his wife were welcomed and greeted at Belgrade Airport by Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, and his wife, and other Yugoslav leaders.

Immediately upon arrival in Belgrade, the Ugandan guest visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center and laid flowers on the tomb of President Tito.

The official Yugoslav-Ugandan talks at the highest level begin tomorrow. Lazar Mojsov and Yoweri Museveni will exchange views on all aspects of bilateral cooperation and on current international problems. The Ugandan president will also have talks with other Yugoslav leaders. Apart from Belgrade the Ugandan president will also stay in the SR of Slovenia.

Begins Official Talks

LD161654 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1331 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jun -- Today's first round of official talks between Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni, were devoted chiefly to considering various aspects of bilateral relations and cooperation and some current questions in international life, above all the activity of the Nonaligned Movement and the situation in southern Africa.

In an open and friendly atmosphere there was a wide-ranging exchange of views on Yugoslav-Ugandan cooperation in the sphere of political and economic relations, and consideration was given to the results achieved so far in realizing the policy agreed during bilateral meetings at various levels. The guest from Uganda will have talks during his stay in Belgrade and the SR of Slovenia with representatives of our work organizations engaged in realizing development projects in this friendly African country.

President Museveni said during the talks -- in which colleagues of the two presidents also took part -- that Uganda is greatly interested in further developing and expanding all forms of cooperation with Yugoslavia. He stressed that after a certain period of instability, the situation in his country has been sorted out and Uganda is now expanding its ties with the outside world, and above all with the nonaligned countries, parallel with its more rapid internal development.

Uganda is interested in joint projects. It expects to expand its links with Yugoslavia and other countries in this area.

It was said that the coming period would provide wide scope for concluding joint deals and for paving the way for a more diversified and more fruitful economic, scientific, and technical cooperation on a long-term basis.

For his part, Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, stressed that independence implies economic stability of the developing countries. African and other countries are therefore directing their interests toward consolidating both their independence and economic position in the world.

It was said that in addition to the investment sector the two countries could expand their relations through developing industrial and agricultural cooperation and cooperation in other areas, such as energy and mining industry.

In the part of the talks devoted to international topics, Presidents Mojsov and Museveni focused most attention on the activities of nonaligned countries and on considering the situation in Africa. According to President Museveni, Africa continues to be confronted with serious economic problems and problems arising from various conflicting situations on the continent. These problems are, as he put it, a consequence of unresolved contradictions left over from the time of colonialism. They will inevitably disappear once the remnants of colonialism are eliminated from African soil. During the talks, reference was made to the situation in southern Africa, still in the grip of racist policy and apartheid.

The Yugoslav side stressed that it highly appreciates the efforts made by African countries which aim to continue their emancipation and consolidate their independence and role on the world scene. In this context, Yugoslavia praised the role of the OAU, which is one of the Nonaligned Movement's principal mainstays on the continent.

Lazar Mojsov also spoke about the Nonaligned Movement's intensified activity in the aftermath of the eight summit meeting in Harare, and about the different aspects of South-South economic and financial cooperation, which was the subject of discussion both in Harare and Pyongyang.

UZELAC LEAVES FOR FINNISH CP CONGRESS 12 JUNE

AU151546 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Jun 87 p 4

[Text] Milan Uzelac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Bosnian LC Central Committee Presidium, left yesterday [11 Jun] for Helsinki where he will, as the LCY representative, attend the 21st congress of the Finnish Communist Party.

LABIN MINERS STILL DISSATISFIED WITH PAY

AU111904 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Jun 87 p 14

[Unattributed report: "First Shift Boycotts Work"]

[Text] Labin, 4 Jun (TANJUG) -- After they had been informed about the result of the referendum on a new pay agreement, which was not accepted by the Labin basic associated labor organization, the miners of the first shift of the Rasa coal mine in Istria went down to the pit as usual. At about 1100, the news came that a group of 40 face workers stopped work and protested, demanding that a workers' meeting be held.

The Ripenda pit produced only 60 carts of coal today (recently the average for the reduced production was 240 carts).

At about 1500, the workers of the first and second shifts of the Labin basic associated labor organization gathered in a conference hall and held a short meeting, where the technical director asked the workers to hold off until the adoption of a new rule book (the time frame for this is, according to law, 1 month). There was hardly any discussion, except that face worker Sifet Coric, who is dissatisfied with the regulations, said that the new rule book will not be accepted at the next referendum either.

After that the miners returned to the pit. At present it is not known whether the miners of the second shift will refuse to work.

FEC SESSION DISCUSSES CREDIT-MONETARY POLICY

LD162148 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1639 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jun (TANJUG) -- The FEC examined and endorsed at today's session -- presided over by Branko Mikulic -- proposed changes to a number of decisions in credit-monetary policy. The draft decision on the goals and tasks of the joint new money issue and monetary policy in the first 6 months of this year proposes to extend the volume of money supply in this period to 20 percent, and, that of overall dinar bank loans to 19.6 percent. The council also endorsed draft decisions on the goals and tasks of the joint new money issue and monetary policy for the third quarter of this year, establishing the volume of possible growth in the money supply up to 33.4 percent and of dinar bank loans up to 29.6 percent in the period from January to September this year, as compared with the situation since 31 December 1986.

The extention of the volume, announced the federal secretary for information, would also include part of the loans that have so far been outside credit-monetary control.

In order to further boost the population's dinar savings and to prevent turning nonspecific purpose deposits into money, the council proposes the introduction of realistically positive interest rates for nonspecific purpose fixed-term deposits, for the economy and population, for the duration of 3 months (presently it is 6 months).

The proposed changes to the documents regulating the credit-monetary policy this year are based on the orientations of the resolution on socioeconomic development, according to which credit-monetary policy represents an important economic policy instrument under our conditions. It is also in the function of realizing the planned rate of economic growth, exports, and development of agricultural production; but the resolution also states that money supply growth should be considerably slower than the growth of nominal social products, so that overall demand can be restricted and, consequently, the growth of inflation slowed down.

SKOPJE CONFERENCE EXAMINES INFORMATION SYSTEMS

LD162222 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1450 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Skopje, 16 Jun (TANJUG) -- To hide the truth about oneself from others means to deceive oneself, Franc Setinc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium said, concluding the 2-day consultations about the unity of the Yugoslav information system which took place in Skopje. By analogy, to prescribe a dose of information to be released, negative selection, and closing one's own information area to information about others are all types of lies. All this naturally destroys the declared unity of the Yugoslav information system and affects the basic achievements, values, and commitments of our socialist self-managing society.

The participants in the discussion that took place over the past 2 days -- about 30 of them -- unanimously agreed that there was no unity in the Yugoslav information area. the assessments of the extent of insularity and disunity, however, largely differed. According to the most frequently heard view, the degree of unity is inadequate and is constantly on the decline. Yugoslav radio stations were, however, mentioned as a fairly positive example. Note was taken of TANJUG's efforts to provide complete information from and for all parts of Yugoslavia; but at the same time, attention was drawn to the agency's inability to influence its customers' selection.

Even if there were differences in assessing the extend of disunity and insularity of the Yugoslav information areas, there was no dilemma as to their causes. All of the causes mentioned could be reduced to a common denominator: insularity within republican, provincial, and municipal boundaries entail insularity of the information area. There was, however, no definite answer to the question as to what extent information media have been contributing to this.

Are they ahead of insularity as heralds of it or are they simply responding to it?

The answer is likely to be found in a question directly linked to this issue: To what extent are journalists connected with and dependent upon the centers of power, technobureaucratic, and etatist structure, and all those whom we denounce for advocating insularity? It is perhaps not far from the truth to say that if and where it does exist, this dependence is not a consequence of the privileges journalists enjoy. They may possibly be criticized for "accepting suggestions" on behalf of various fora, personalities, and for "ulterior motives," but also as self-censorship.

To prescribe a dose of information to be released, to stop the flow of information about oneself and others are forms of lying. Journalists must therefore fight such phenomena so that they can be trusted more, all the more so as in their social and professional status they are considerably closer to direct producers, the working class, and self-managers than to those structures that are trying to stop the flow of information. This provides Yugoslav journalists with an opportunity to stop themselves from becoming alienated from associated labor and working class interests, and to emerge from the social crisis with more creative freedom.

TU PRESIDENT SPEAKS ON 'TODAY'S SITUATION'

LD121948 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1335 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Jun (TANJUG) -- Neither old ways and work methods, nor their exponents, can pull us out of this situation. We have people in many responsible positions, who, whether we acknowledge it or not, have been a party to today's situation. Those who are incapable or workshy must resign -- but they should not make a song and dance about it -- Zvonimir Hrabar, president of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federal Council stressed today in this first meeting with journalists after his election to this post.

Attention focused on questions of work methods and the realization of the role of the trade unions in society. These questions, Hrabar said, as a rule become intensified during a crisis. It is quite obvious that problems cannot be solved by an inflation of meetings and agendas.

Instead of a monotonous debate of all and everything, we must, in accordance with the principle of the symposium, tackle the very concrete questions that at a given moment directly or indirectly affect the interests and positions of the working class. [passage omitted]

A wide-ranging debate within the framework of changes and additions to the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor is expected on these changes which are connected directly or indirectly to the realization of the role of the trade unions. We will insist that the trade unions are involved in the key phases of legal decision-making, especially in the creation phase. The trade unions should build up a relationship of cooperation, but also one of confrontation when necessary, above all when it feels that the legal solutions being offered are against the interest of the working class, however justified they may be by the interests of the moment.

The journalists were also interested in work stoppages and the trade unions' standpoint. Zvonimir Hrabar warned above all that the number of stoppages is constantly on the increase. While last year 851 work stoppages with 88,000 participants were recorded, in the first 5 months of this year there have been 646 work stoppages with about 90,000 participants. The trade unions have otherwise already sent their view of the legal regulation of this problem to the Assembly. The trade unions are continuing to debate this, and it is therefore at present difficult to give a precise assessment, Hrabar said.

MONTENEGRIN LC EXAMINES IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE

LD121325 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1652 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Summary] Titograd, 11 Jun (TANJUG) -- A session of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee Presidium today examined the tasks of the LC in the ideological struggle for the development of socialist self-management and self-managing socialist democracy on which the LCY Central Committee is to adopt conclusions at its next session. The meeting called for determined opposition to bureaucratic, dogmatic, and petit-bourgeois tendencies, and for ideas and swift reactions to any attempts at undermining the gains of the revolution. In the debate it was said that as part of a united LCY, the Montenegrin LC should make its contribution to reaching clear, united, and binding ideopolitical stances and to defining the specific tasks of the LC. The LC, it was said, should increase its ideopolitical activity to counter the continuing economic and social crisis which has given rise to numerous problems in the ideopolitical sphere.

"The Presidium particularly noted the need for a specific and effective struggle against all forms of nationalism, in particular Montenegrin and greater Serbian. It was also noted that the stances of the 24th session of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee, which were adopted by the ninth congress of this Republic, are not being consistently and efficiently implemented by LC organizations, and that it is the duty of all LC organizations and leaderships to conduct continuing and specific activities in order to realize them.

"Assessing the struggle of the LCY on the ideological front as very complex and exceptionally important, the Presidium said that ideological work and education should be heightened in basic organizations. Communists and all progressive forces in society should be encouraged to freely submit their views and publicly fight for the stances of the LCY, which is the particular duty of communists in responsible positions.

"Within the framework of this debate, the Presidium also examined reactions published in the press and addressed to the Central Committee Presidium in connection with the interview by Marko Spadijer, member of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee Presidium, in BORBA (18 April). In connection with this the Presidium assessed that some of the phrases in Spadijer's interview justifiably evoked reactions, particularly in a section of the veterans' organization. The author of the controversial text accpeted these comments and gave an explanation which was published by BORBA and POBJEDA (6 June).

"The Presidium considers that Spadijer should have considered that imprecise and unmeasured formulations provide an opportunity for their varying political interpretation, the more so as he otherwise consistently represents the policies of the Montenegrin LC and the LCY, and resolutely struggles for their implementation.

"At the same time, the Central Committee Presidium considers that in some reactions to his interview, there are arbitrary assessments and stances which are opposed to the assessments, stances, and policies of the Montenegrin LC and LCY. These, it was stressed, relate particularly to the underestimation of the danger of nationalism in Montenegro, and the failure to understand or the negation of on the part of individuals, the essence of political assessments which the LCY Central Committee has given on deviations in the state security service.

"Without a struggle of ideas and the public confrontation of arguments, there can be no development of democratic relations in the LC and in society. Such relations call for a high degree of responsibility by all participants in public statements for the stances they submit, particularly people in responsible political and social positions. This, at the same time, also implies responsibility for criticism, which must be well-founded and argued, the statement from the session of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee Presidium says in conclusion."

VLASI ADDRESSES KULA AKTIV ON KOSOVO'S PROBLEMS

AU131902 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 13 Jun 87

[Text] Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, visited Kula yesterday and conducted talks with the sociopolitical aktiv of the commune. Vlasi spoke about the situation in Kosovo before the LCY Central Committee plenum on Kosovo problems. We have selected some of the most important points:

Azem Vlasi stressed that the relations among nationalities are still burdened by nationalist, perfidious, and primitive influences, which try to taint positions, views, and action whenever they can. The conviction exists that more criticism is expressed than specific readiness for help.

If somebody thinks that he will contribute to the settling of the situation in Kosovo or to the struggle against nationalism by presenting the situation in darkest possible colors at all kinds of tribunes, negating everything that is done there, he is not helping, Vlasi stated.

The president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium especially referred to those changes in the province since 1981 which present a more realistic picture of the results in the struggle against separatism and nationalism. Recalling that the greatest penetration of nationalist consciousness and ideology occurred in education, Vlasi said that 280 teachers and professors have been excluded from teaching so far.

Greater mobility has been created regarding the judiciary and the functioning of the organs of authority, Vlasi said. Kosovo no longer is at the bottom of the list regarding the number of cases solved. Changes have also occurred in the cadre policy. There are no more places reserved exclusively for the Albanians as the members of the majority, Azem Vlasi stressed among other things.

SERB PRESIDENCY EXAMINES TIES WITH NEIGHBOR STATES

LD151503 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1142 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Jun (TANJUG) -- The SR of Serbia participates in forming and implementing the unified policy of the SFRY with regard to all its neighbors, and makes a substantial contribution to the development of relations with all countries, the Presidency of the SR of Serbia concluded at today's session. The Presidency is reported to have debated the part played by the SR of Serbia in conducting the SFRY's relations and cooperation with neighboring countries.

Within the framework of this policy, the SR of Serbia also carries out specific activities, namely direct forms of cooperation and contacts with partners in neighboring countries, especially through economic, cultural, educational, scientific and technical, and other forms of cooperation. This involves cooperation with organs and organizations and territorial political units of other states -- cooperation between towns and municipalities, border cooperation, gatherings of the border population, activities relating to sections of our nations who live as national minorities in neighboring countries, and so on.

The policy in respect of neighboring countries ratified at LCY congresses and in the Karadjordjevo standpoints and guidelines of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY of 1977 and 1978, finds constant confirmation as being a realistic policy, and is the long-term basis for strengthening the international position and security of the SFRY. This policy is the most adequate expression of the nonaligned policy laid down by the constitution, as the basis upon which Yugoslavia's foreign policy rests.

Our relations with our neighbors are conducted in conditions dynamically influenced by very diverse tendencies, integrational processes in the modern world, and positive tendencies in East-West relations as well as the truly complex and long-term problems in relations between the Balkan countries. The peace treaties which Yugoslavia signed after World Wars I and II, as well as the Helsinki decisions, make it incumbent upon Yugoslavia and its neighbors to adhere strictly to the principles to which they are bound.

It was stressed in the debate that we may be satisfied with the general state of Yugoslavia's relations with the majority of our neighbors. Significant progress has also been achieved in developing various forms of cooperation, in which the SR of Serbia is also playing an active part.

The existence of open issues related primarily to the position and rights of sectors of Yugoslav nations in neighboring countries, and also the territorial claims of certain neighboring states against the SFRY, as well as the corresponding interests of the blocs in this area, have a bearing on the unbalanced development and temporary deterioration of the atmosphere in relations with individual countries. Yugoslavia is continually exerting efforts to reduce the presence of negative elements and to create a more favorable climate for overcoming open problems in relations with individual neighbors.

The positive reaction to our intiative to convene a meeting of a foreign ministers of the Balkan countries demonstrates that in spite of numerous contradictions, there exist both common interests and conditions for successful multilateral cooperation between the Balkan countries in various spheres of life.

The Presidency of the SR of Serbia emphasized the need to further intensify all-round cooperation betwen the SR of Serbia and neighboring countries, on the basis of mutual interests, within the framework of unified Yugoslav cooperation, and made it incumbent upon all competent organs, institutions, and organizations in the Republic to draw up medium-term specific programs of cooperation and activity with partners in neighboring countries.

At this session the Presidency also reviewed and assessed the work done so far on drawing up draft amendments to the constitution of the SR of Serbia, and in this connection laid down further direct tasks in order to ensure this draft is submitted to the Serbian Assembly in good time.

Other matters within the competence of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia were also examined at the session.

BELGRADE COURT IMPOSES BAN ON VUCELIC BOOK

LD152133 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1537 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Jun (TANJUG) -- Under a decision by the Belrade District Court a permanent ban has been imposed on Milorad Vucelic's book "Society Under Suspicion" ["Usumnjiceno Drustvo"] because it contains untruths likely to disturb the public. Explaining the decision, Slobodan Batricevic, chairman of the court council, said that despite this legally-required formulation, the ban specifically refers to he introductory text in the book "From Crisis to Agony?" ["Oa Krize Ka Agoniji"] and to the cover illustration. When the decision comes into effect the book can be published but with new covers and without the introductory text.

During today's hearing Nenad Ukropina, deputy public prosecutor, insisted on a permanent ban and adhered to the explanation he made on 8 June when imposing a temporary ban on the book. In addition to the negative assessment of the book's cover and the introductory text, the prosecution said that some of the other text (although they were published in POLITIKA, NIN, KNJIZEVNE NOVINE AND KNJIZEVNOST in the period between 1981-86), when compiled in the book assumed a new dimension and acquired a special feature.

Momir Tomic, representative of the Mladost publishing house which published the book, said that the publisher went through the entire legally-regulated procedure book publishing and that Sava Dautovic and Predrag Matvejevic, who proofread the book, recommended it for publishing.

STUDENTS ASK FOR MORE DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS

AU151820 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Jun 87 p 14

[V. Ilic report: "Students Against Dean"]

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Jun -- "We do not accept the election of Ljubica Kandic as dean of the Faculty of Law nor the election of vice deans conducted in the session of the Council of the Faculty on 3 June because, according to the faculty's statute the election is invalid and because it is essentially opposed to student interests. We regard the election as directly opposed to the tenets and policy of the LC, particularly to those of the Belgrade University LC."

These are some of the views of the Presidium of the League of the Socialist Youth and the Presidium of the Student Senate of the Faculty of Law that will be, following the election of a new dean, sent to the university of Belgrade, and to Serbia youth party organizations after this meeting. The two presidiums claim that they are already "starting legal proceedings at the Basic Court of Associated Labor in Belgrade to revoke the decision on the appointment of Ljubica Kandic as dean, and Ratko Markovic and Dragutin Soskic as vice deans... as illegal and un-self-managing." The responsibility of Zivomir Djordjevic, present dean, and Vesna Rakic-Vodinelic, president of the action conference of the Faculty of Law LC, has also been questioned.

"We want the election to be held again -- in a democratic procedure, by observing the statute, students' opinions and proposals, and the university LC tenets on the cadre policy," said Slobodan Ivanovic, president of the faculty's youth organization. "We think that the Faculty of Law as a faculty of social sciences must be among the first to accept the current democratic trends on cadre policy."

BRIEFS

TEN AIDS CASES REPORTED -- Belgrade, June 16 (TANJUG) -- Director of the Yugoslav Health Protection Institute Dr Branko Pocek told an Assembly of Yugoslavia Committee today that Yugoslavia, with ten reported AIDS cases, is among those countries in which the dangerous epidemic is just starting. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1415 GMT 16 Jun 87 LD]

DRUGS SEIZED -- Belgrade, June 16 (TANJUG) -- The Belgrade police have seized three and a half kilos of heroin and arrested five Yugoslavs in the action, it was announced at a press conference today at the Belgrade Secretariat of Internal Affairs. The police action cut an international smuggling channel which was used to transport the heroin from Istanbul to Amsterdam. Bozidar Ilic, 39, who has already been sentenced on several occasions for the drug smuggling, is the chief organiser of the smuggling channel. The heroin was transported from Istanbul to Amsterdam by Dragan Pavlovic, 29, Igor Kartelo, 19, Slobodan Sebic 25, and Aleksandar Jovovic, 24. In the discovery and the arrest of the heroin smugglers the police cooperated with the Netherlands police. Last year ten kilograms of heroin were seized in Belgrade, while this year eight kilograms of the dangerous drug were seized so far. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1747 GMT 16 Jun 87 LD]

SFRY ASSEMBLY DELEGATE DIES -- Belgrade, 12 Jun (TANJUG) -- Djordje Peklic, delegate in the SFRY Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces and chairman of the chamber's Credit and Monetary System Committee, has died suddenly in Belgrade. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1132 GMT 12 Jun 87 LD]